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BLOC TU MEETING ISSUES PEACE APPEAL IN BERLIN

LD302305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 30 Sep 83

["Appeal From the Trade Unions of European Socialist Countries to All Trade Unions and Workers of Europe" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin [no date as received] -- On Friday, the chairman of the trade unions of socialist countries addressed an appeal from their meeting in Berlin to all European trade unions and workers calling for unified action in the name of peace as the most important issue of the present. The appeal has the following text:

Dear colleagues and friends, workers of Europe:

We are addressing ourselves to you at a serious time. Never before has the future of our continent and the existence of human civilization been threatened so directly as at present.

The danger of war is increasing and is becoming more and more marked. The time at which the NATO decision on the stationing of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe will be implemented is drawing closer.

The nuclear weapons arsenals are growing to a dangerous extent. Europe and the entire world could be transformed in a second into a terrible and silent grave of the human race and its centuries of civilization.

The stationing of new U.S. missiles would have inevitable consequences. It would signify the start of a new round in the arms race with all its negative political, military, and social consequences.

Let us recall today: at the Fourth European Trade Union Conference the representatives of the national trade union executives of Europe made a joint call to "unite in the final elimination of all nuclear weapons targeted on and stationed in Europe". The security and peace of the peoples demand general, and in particular nuclear, disarmament.

The peoples and workers of Europe are confronted with a fateful decision. We are convinced that the decision can only be: unity and struggle to save Europe and the world from a nuclear catastrophe. Regardless of the fact that we live in countries with differing social systems, we share joint interests.

Europe must be a continent of peace and cooperation for the welfare of the peoples. Peace can be maintained and made secure if we take it firmly into our own hands.

At the same time we must not close our eyes to the dreadful reality -- the arms race calls for huge resources and withdraws the productive labor of millions of the most qualified workers, specialists, and scientists. These huge resources could be used for the solution of the most important social problems -- for the creation of new jobs and banishing unemployment, for fighting inflation, for environmental protection, for overcoming backwardness and supporting the developing countries and for raising the living standards of the workers.

Time is pressing. We must act before it is too late. With ever more effective actions, trade unions, their national executives, and all those who love peace in all countries on our continent demand:

-- no stationing of new nuclear weapons in Europe, and the reduction of the existing ones on the basis of equality and equal security;

-- negotiations must continue and there should be no arms escalation; all contentious issues between states should be solved through negotiations;

-- conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations among the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact;

-- all nuclear power states should undertake an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

-- establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe;

-- a Europe free of all nuclear weapons.

Our urgent appeal to you, which is full of confidence and hope, is an appeal for unity of action in the name of peace, the most important issue of our time. It is essential for us not to miss this historic chance of making a contribution to the peoples' struggle in the 1980's to prevent a thermonuclear war. We propose that we gather together at a meeting of representatives of the trade unions on the European Continent that would be devoted to trade union commitment to peace and disarmament.

The international meeting "Trade Unions and Peace" from 25th to 27th October 1983 in Sofia and our other initiatives are open to you. We count on your understanding and await your proposals.

Let the trade unions on our continent raise their voices loudly for peace and detente in UN Disarmament Week.

Colleagues and friends, workers of Europe, we are deeply convinced that a further aggravation of the situation in Europe can be halted. We extend our hand to you in common, unified, and forceful actions for the protection of peace and life on our continent, for detente and disarmament, for security and cooperation in Europe.

Europe needs trust -- we can create it.

Europe needs peace -- we can defend it.

Europe needs a bright future -- we can achieve it.

Berlin, 30th September 1983

[Signed]

Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, P. Dyulgerov, chairman; Hungarian National Trade Union Council, S. Gaspar, secretary general; National Executive Committee of the Free German Trade Union Federation, H. Tisch, chairman; Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, C. Nizy [as received], secretary; USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, S.A. Shalayev; Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia, K. Hoffman, chairman.

Tisch Details Appeal's Motives

LD010934 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] An appeal for unified action in the name of peace, the most important issue of our time, was signed today in Berlin by the leading trade union representatives of European socialist countries. To whom is it directed and what is its purpose? Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, gave us this information about it:

[Begin Tisch recording] With reference to the first question, the appeal is directed at all trade unionists and working people in Europe who support peace and are conducting a struggle against the arms race, and those who are not actively involved in the struggle are called upon to [word indistinct] activities. In the current complex international situation resulting from the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration and NATO, we in the trade union executives of socialist countries regard it as correct to address ourselves from Berlin, the capital of the GDR, to trade union opinion, so to speak, to prompt trade unions to intervene even more actively in the wheel of history in order to safeguard peace, to prevent a nuclear inferno, and indeed to prevent new medium-range missiles being stationed in Western Europe. We believe that if we, the trade unions, take our future in our own hands, together with all peace-loving people, the possibility exists of averting the most dangerous threat to mankind and of retaining peace, thus safeguarding the happiness of mankind. We can thus also guarantee peace for mankind in the future too. This is the purpose of the appeal and we hope that it will have an effect.

In addition, with this appeal we extend a hand to all people, regardless of their philosophical outlook and whether or not they are members of our organizations, to seek a common language, to meet them and discuss possible activities with them so that peace may be made secure on our planet. [end recording]

CEMA NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SESSION HELD IN CSSR

AU301849 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Plzen (CTK) The 2-day session of the intergovernmental commission of interested CEMA member states and the SFRY for coordination, specialization, and cooperation in the production and deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations was concluded yesterday morning in the Cernin Palace in Prague. The deliberations were concluded by the adoption of the joint communique and the signing of the protocol which is aimed as further deepening the cooperation of the participating countries in the production of power engineering facilities for nuclear power stations. The deliberations have specified the deadlines and volumes of deliveries of special equipment for the construction of power stations in the individual countries during the 1986-90 period. The session also adopted the main directions of cooperation in improving the operations of nuclear power stations and discussed the participation of the intergovernmental commission in working out the program of developing nuclear power stations up to the year 2000.

Prior to the conclusion of its session, the commission gave a press conference in the Praha Hotel, where Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the intergovernmental commission and deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers, and Ladislav Gerle, the CSSR's representative in the commission and deputy premier of the Federal Government, replied to the many questions of the attending journalists.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION 29 SEP

LD292119 Prague CTK in English 1653 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent) -- The fundamental importance of the socialist countries' proposals of February 17 and their new draft agreement on mutual troop and armament cuts and measures related to them in central Europe for overcoming the stagnation at the Vienna talks was stressed by head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna talks Emil Keblusek today.

At the 31st round of the talks on troop and arms cuts in central Europe, which opened today, Ambassador Keblusek said on behalf of the socialist countries that they have recommended a concrete and consistent line that would bring the talks to their final goal. Firstly, to reduce part of Soviet and American troops and their weapons, secondly, temporarily as a provisional measure, to freeze troop numbers and weaponry of all direct participants in the talks and thirdly, to substantially cut troops and armament to an equal agreed level.

The draft agreement exactly formulates the commitment of both sides to reduce their ground troops in central Europe within three years since its coming into effect to the total number of troops corresponding to equal collective ceilings, i.e. to 900,000 men on each side, including 700,000 ground forces men. The new approach to the reduction process makes the fulfillment of these commitments feasible as they would no longer be dependent on so-called numerical disputes. This draft agreement meets Western demands half-way in many respects, Ambassador Keblusek said.

He expressed the conviction that the West used the long summer recess between the rounds of talks to carefully study the draft agreement and will give a positive answer to it as soon as possible.

HOXHA BRIEFS WORKERS ON GENERAL SITUATION

AU021511 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Oct 83

["Albania Has Built Everything by Itself, Through the Sweat, Toil and the Knowledge of Its Sons and Daughters -- Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives a Group of Workers and Holds a Cordial Talk With Them" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October /2/ATA/. -- On September 30, before noon Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of our party and people, received in his house and held a talk with a group of workers from the Koman hydropower station, miners, oilmen, workers from the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine, textile workers, working people of agriculture, and voluntary youths from the railway lines which are under construction.

Attending this cordial meeting were Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction; and Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha.

"You are welcomed, dear comrades", said Comrade Enver Hoxha to the workers when they entered the house. He shook hands with them and embraced them with love. "I already know some of you who are older," continued Comrade Enver Hoxha with a smile, "but I do not know the majority, because you are young. It is a great satisfaction for the party and us, when we see that the younger generation of our country has set to work and has transformed the entire country into a flourished garden."

After greeting each other, a very warm and comradely talk begins. In this cordial atmosphere, the workers inform Comrade Enver Hoxha on the results achieved and the pledges they have undertaken. Full of gratitude, they wish him long life on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the birthday, for the good of the party, the people and socialism in our country.

During the warm and cordial talk with all those present, Comrade Enver Hoxha congratulated them on their successes, wished them fresh achievements and spoke on the important tasks laying actually before the working class; the cooperativist peasantry and all the working people of the country.

I thank you for the honour you made me by coming here, in my house, said Comrade Enver Hoxha, to report on your work and your great achievements and at the same time to greet me on the occasion of my birthday. On behalf of the party and my own, I thank you and I congratulate you for all the successes you have achieved. On my part, I assure you, the party and the people that as long as I will live, and I hope I will live for a long period of time, I will spare nothing, but, on the contrary, I will put everything in the service of our great cause, the freedom of the homeland, and socialism.

It is the work of the entire people,
there are the correct orientations
and plans of the party that have
created our brilliant reality

It is the work of the entire people, there are the correct orientations and plans of the party that have created our brilliant, enthusiastic reality, the uninterrupted elevation of the wellbeing, and the non-stop progress of socialist Albania.

All sectors of our life and activity -- industry or mines, energy industry or cooperativist agriculture, education and culture, develop at fast and satisfactory rates from one year to another and from one five-year plan to another.

After having spoken of the successes recorded by the builders of hydropower stations, oil-workers, miners, working people of agriculture, etc, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that they have their source in the work, in the discipline at work, the creative and realising creativity of the masses. You know quite well that in our road for the construction of socialism we have come across difficulties and obstacles, which we have avoided and overcome through our struggle and efforts.

All of us have a firm confidence in our glorious party, its Marxist-Leninist line and its correct and resolute policy, be it internal or foreign. The strength of our people, who have worked and are working wonders, lies in this line and this policy.

> We have built up everything by ourselves, with the sweat, toil and knowledge of our sons and daughters

We, stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, say and we prove this, that we are the sole country in the world which is building socialism. We have built up everything by ourselves, with the sweat, toil and knowledge of our sons and daughters. Our magnificent reality could not be created by some so-called socialist states, which under the mask of aid have robbed us more than they have given us. It is not only that, but we have returned to the letter even those aids, about which they claim.

Those who sold us turbines, locomotives or some other machinery, which we have paid back in cash or with our raw materials, cannot pretend that they have built our magnificent hydropower stations, railways, combines, or that they have developed the agriculture of our country, which has been transformed into a flourished garden. The hydropower stations, the railway lines, the combines and plants, the systematized plains and the huge terraces planted with citrus trees and other fruit trees are not the deed of one or ten foreign engineers, agronomists or geologists that had once come to our country supposedly as "friends." They could do nothing without the strength, will, knowledge, and the untiring work of our magnificent people. On the contrary, instead of helping us, they sabotaged us considerably, hindered us in every manner and means. When we did away with them, everything was put in order, the country took on another view, the development and progress marched forward in big strides, and we ourselves constructed more projects than there were constructed before.

When the foreign specialists went away, the enemies thought that we would capitulate, that we would surrender. But they were gravely mistaken. They did not recognise the strength and vitality of our people and party.

We all recall that in those times, socialist Albania was considered by the world as a small satellite of the Yugoslavs, then of the Soviets and later of the Chinese. But as time passed, all those that considered us as such were convinced that Albania has never been such. Those who thought and judged like this, fell from the fig tree, as the Albanian people have it. The others, who were well-wishers of our country and realists, found this reality natural. Therefore they defended and continue to defend us even today, while the various enemies that failed in their plotting and anti-Albanian purposes were forced to change the tune.

This time, the defense of freedom, independence and the sovereignty by the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people was described as "isolation from the foreign world."

But what did the enemies mean with isolation? Simply the fact that we did not sell ourselves to the foreigners, to world capital, that we did not permit the degeneration of the life in our country, were not indebted to the superpowers and other imperialist powers, did not sell our socialist country, did not pace with them towards spiritual, economic, and military slavery, just like the misters did and continue to do, although they blame and criticize us in order to cover up their bankrupted situation that can easily be seen.

> Some countries use the socalled "non-aligned" policy to cover up with a fig's leaf their complete dependence on the great powers

In order to conceal the tragedy being played at the expense of the peoples, U.S. imperialism and its agency, Yugoslav titoism, Comrade Enver Hoxha continued further on, propped up the political term: "The non-aligned states." When the question is put that in what these states are non-aligned, the reply is that formally they are aligned neither in NATO nor in the Warsaw Treaty. But in fact, the political, ideological, economic and military alignment of most of them with the superpowers and the developed capitalist countries is an undeniable fact. This alignment has become a second life for many leaders of these countries that use this socalled "non-aligned" policy to cover up with a fig's leaf their complete dependence on the great powers. In many of these countries, the profits drawn from the enslaving debts and credits received from the banks of the big capitalist countries go to fill the pockets of the local rich people and of the foreign capitalists and monopolists, whereas misery, crisis and degeneration weigh down on the shoulders of the peoples, of the working masses.

Socialist Albania has avoided this grip; therefore, it is considered as "isolated" from the world by the defenders of the imperialist plunder. But, we Albanians are not at all worried for this nickname put to us. On the contrary, we are marching on the correct road led by our party, on the road of socialist construction, of progress and continuous elevation of the well-being of the working people and of the prosperity of the homeland, on the road which knows neither crisis nor debts. Our correct road is highly evaluated by the progressive world, by that world that judges on its own, that is evaluated by the peoples who work and fight at the same time for the freedom and sovereignty of their homeland.

Our reality is a magnificent deed of the Party of Labour of Albania; it is a result of the implementation with loyalty of Marxism-Leninism. It is precisely this reason that the enemies fight our party and Marxism-Leninism. They make it because our reality brings to the fore the treachery to Marxism-Leninism, by all modern revisionists the vitality of our theory [as received].

Socialist Albania, small but invincible in front of the revisionist lurch spread in the world, shows to all mankind that when the peoples rely on the Marxist-Leninist theory and on their own forces, socialism is successfully built.

> Titoite Yugoslavia has been turned into a chess-board, on which two rivals the United States of America and the Soviet Union play. The victory in this game is a checkmate for Yugoslavia, but also a danger to the peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world

During the recent times, the Yugoslav Titoites, too, sworn enemies of socialist Albania, are using the term "we are building socialism self-reliantly." But the world is not blind it sees that in reality Yugoslavia is building capitalism with the foreign forces. Titoite Yugoslavia has been turned into a chess-board, on which two rivals, the United States of America and the Soviet Union play. The victory in this game is a checkmate for Yugoslavia, but also a danger to the peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Speaking about the international situation, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that the world is turbulent, the danger of wars great. All say and declare this. But what is made to stop this? Many words are uttered, even regional and international meetings are held. But what comes out ot them? Nothing. On the contrary, the danger of a nuclear war is stepping up and the capitalist-revisionist world is arming at speedy rates.

Who incites this hysteria of a new war? On the one hand NATO with the United States of America at the head, and on the other, the Warsaw Treaty which is manipulated by the Soviet Union.

What do the so-called non-aligned countries do in this matter? Some of them instigated by the superpowers wage wars among them in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Central America, and elsewhere. In these countries the blood of the peoples is shed for the interests of the superpowers, who divide and redivide the spheres of influence, who concoct and hatch up plots to the detriment of the peoples, who instigate the slaves of dollar and ruble to violate each other's borders.

Actually, the leaders of Titoite Yugoslavia are crisscrossing the world and they do not fail to vent their spleen and cry that "the danger to Yugoslavia, the Balkans, to Europe comes from Socialist Albania," from "the dictatorship of Enver Hoxha, from its non-participation in the Helsinki meeting, in that of Madrid" and such other meetings, which have yielded and are yielding no result. On the contrary, we are on the threshold of the deployment of nuclear missiles and the danger of launching a world war.

Perhaps can world war that endangers to be launched be avoided without opposing or without exposing either the policy of the Soviet Union, or that of the USA, either NATO or Warsaw Treaty, either the European Common Market or Comecon? Can the world war be at someone and sometimes at another, exerting blackmail nad making concessions to both of them? No, in no way. On the contrary, it results in the catastrophe.

> Socialist Albania wishes to live in harmony with all the peoples and in peaceful Leninist coexistence with all those countries which are correct in their relations with us. It stands for the defence of peace and is against the aggressive imperialist wars

Our defence with regard to the rights of our Albanian brothers in Yugoslavia, does not mean, as the Titoites claim, that we wish Yugolsavia ill. No, our stands are definite and made known in the public. We have never interfered in the home affairs of Yugoslavia. It is the Yugoslav Titoties those who have concocted and continue to construct plots against the freedom and independence of the Albanian people and socialist Ablania.

We are aware since we were born and always bear in mind the aims of those who construct secret plots of a fascist-clerical and annexationist character, in order to destroy our regime and to partition Albania. But everyone should know that they will never ealise their sinister aims. The Albanian people will smash all their hostile plots and activity, as they did with the odious criminal gang of the multiagent Mehmet Shehu.

Socialist Albania wishes to live in harmony with all the peoples and in peaceful Leninist coexistence with all those countries which are correct in their relations with us. It stands for the defence of peace and is against the aggressive imperialist wars.

Socialist Albania and the Party of Labour of Albania, which leads it, have their policy and viewpoints with regard to every problem, and they express them openly and publicly.

No one will be able to suffocate our true voice and reduce our revolutionary vigilance. Those who think that the small nation has no voice of its own, are gravely mistaken. No one granted us the right to declare openly everywhere and always our opinions, but we won it ourselves through blood and great sacrifices.

Our rights are sacred and we will defend them with all the forces. We will not allow anyone, whoever he may be, to trample on our rights, to defend unjust actions even when they are justified with international treaties concluded by the others to the detriment of the interests of the Albanian people and contrary to their will, or to deny the legitimate obligations towards Socialist Albania.

After he spoke on the sound situation at home in all the directions, he pointed out that these are distinctive characteristics and merits of our social system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the most democratic, the most advanced, the most humane system, a system which has on its basis the proletarian justice, the defence of the personal freedoms and of the common freedom of the homeland. National oppression, the prohibition to express freely the creative thoughts, genocide and apartheid are alien in our country. There are neither poor nor rich in our country; our people hate luxury and corruption; the life of our people is characterized by the dignity, the love for work, and the love and respect for each other. Our social system is a creative system. This is a great merit of our working class, which, in alliance with the peasantry and under the leadership of the party, runs the life of the country and has created all these moral and material blessings.

In conclusion Comrade Enver Hoxha said: "Thank you once again for the wishes you extended to me on the occasion of my birthday and I congratulate you on the victories you have achieved which not only gladden me but also give me fresh forces, that, I assure you, prolong my life."

Those present listened attentively to Comrade Enver Hoxha and thanked him for the reception and cordial talk he had with them.

VICE PRESIDENT TANCHEV ADDRESSES UN 30 SEP

AU011535 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 1 (BTA corr) - Last night Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, explained Bulgaria's stand on the major international issues before the UN General Assembly.

He said: "The question of averting the war and safeguarding peace is acquiring crucial importance for the fate of every man, of every nation, of the whole humankind."

Mr Petur Tanchev stressed that there could hardly have been any other harder and tenser period than today's in the whole history since World War Two. This, he said, is the result of the course pursued by the USA and some NATO countries for attaining military and strategic superiority over the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. This course leads up to pushing the arms race, mounting the tension and the springing up of new hotbeds.

Mr Petur Tanchev pointed out that total confrontation was a constituent of the policy of imperialism, which was also showing up in the attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, in launching slanderous campaigns. The freshest example in support to this was the campaign against the USSR around the incident with the South Korean jetliner. Mr Petur Tanchev stressed: "Expressing our deepest regret for the human victims, we state our conviction that the whole responsibility for this tragedy falls on those forces who had cold-bloodedly prepared and carried through this criminal and provocational act."

The insinuations of those forces, he went on, reached the point of refusing to ensure the elementary normal conditions for the arrival of the head of the Soviet delegation for the General Assembly session.

Mr Petur Tanchev stressed: "This course has no future in international relations, nor any chances for success in either the political or the military sphere." He emphasized that the major task of our time was saving the human civilization. Bulgaria is convinced that the salutary road is giving up the policy of confrontation and proceeding towards real disarmament, first of all in the nuclear sphere. A sound objective basis for attaining this end is the existing military and strategical parity. Any effort at attaining military superiority is futile and is only heightening the danger of a total nuclear clash, Mr Petur Tanchev said.

Dwelling on the situation in Europe, he underlined the need for tearing the propaganda smoke curtain, a most responsible reconsideration of the facts and a realistic judgement of the aftermaths. Mr Tanchev said that the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruises in Western Europe had as its target "the attaining of unilateral military superiority and reveals purposive preparations for striking the first nuclear blow on the socialist countries." It is only natural that our countries will be compelled to take responding steps for legitimate defense. And the only real aftermaths of the deployment will be raising the level of military confrontation.

The Geneva talks have entered their critical phase. Mr Petur Tanchev stressed: "We are of the opinion that it is not too late now to choose the road to a fair agreement based on the principles of equality and equal security. This historical chance should not be missed. An essential step further in this respect are the latest constructive proposals of the USSR."

The successful closing of the Madrid meeting, he emphasized, came to prove that if good political will was at hand, even in today's international situation it was possible to have a dialogue aimed at reaching mutually acceptable agreements.

Dwelling on the situation in the Balkans, Mr Petur Tanchev pointed out Bulgaria's particular interest in the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weaponry. He said: "Bulgaria's principled policy is in line with the interests of all Balkan and European peoples, it is a real contribution to consolidating the peace and security in the world."

Mr Petur Tanchev added that Bulgaria was interested in creating an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the area and in the Mediterranean.

Briefing on the peace proposals of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, he stressed: "To our regret, these specific proposals and initiatives for decreasing the war danger in Europe and the world, get no adequate reply from the NATO member-states."

Bulgaria is deeply concerned over the lack of a real headway also in the attempts at doing away with the existing hotbeds of tension, Mr Petur Tanchev said.

Condemning Israel's acts of aggression in Lebanon, Mr Tanchev stressed that the only right way of resolving the Middle East problem was the convening of an international conference on the Middle East attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Bulgaria, he said, is backing up the efforts at resolving the Cyprus issue, ensuring the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus at a full demilitarization of the island and respecting the interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Bulgaria, the speaker went on, is also backing up the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO for self-determination and independence.

He emphasized: "We take firm stand for stopping the campaign of threats and provocations against Cuba, of the foreign intervention in Nicaragua, of any interference with the home affairs of those and other countries in the Central American region. We hope that the efforts of the Contadora countries for a peaceful resolving of the problems will end up successfully."

Mr Petur Tanchev pointed out that halting the imperialist intervention in Afghanistan, setting up a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and Korea's peaceful unification would greatly contribute to consolidating the peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

He dwelt on the need for readjustment of the international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and the establishing of a new international economic order. Mr Petur Tanchev stressed in conclusion: "Just like before, we are prepared to cooperate with all who really stand for peace, international understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation. We shall continue to work towards consolidating the role of the United Nations at strict observance of the principles and aims proclaimed in this organisation's charter."

MLADENOV MEETS FOREIGN LEADERS IN NEW YORK

Sees Austrian, Guyanan Counterparts

AU292225 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, who is taking part in the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, met Mr Erwin Lanc, Austrian minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers underlined that Bulgaria and Austria will continue to work actively for the consoldiation of peace, for the termination of the arms race and for the continuation of the process of detente in Europe and the world.

[Words indistinct] alarming development of the contemporary international situation. The two ministers said that their countries support and hail all constructive and active measures aimed at the consolidation of peace, at the reduction of world tension, and at halting the arms race.

Dwelling on the problem of decolonization, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed again that Bulgaria stands for the solution of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands) issue with peaceful means, in compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations and under the aegis of this world organization.

Mr Petur Mladenov met the foreign minister of Guyana, Mr Rashleigh Esmond Jackson. They analyzed the state of the relations between the two countries and stressed the necessity of making efforts to promote them further. The two ministers voiced their grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation and declared themselves in support of active steps for relaxation of tension, for detente and disarmament.

Meets Syrian, Iraqi Counterparts

AU301035 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York, Sept 30 (BTA corr) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who attends the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, met here Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's minister of foreign affairs.

The two ministers found with satisfaction that the cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria was developing (?and) agreed on the point that as result of the policy of imperialism the international situation had got much worse. They spoke in favour of taking active measures to ease the tension, for detente and disarmament. The two ministers condemned the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and peoples and took a stand for a just and permanent settling of the Middle East crisis, for which it was necessary for Israel to withdraw immediately from Lebanon and all Arab territories captured in 1967 and afterwards, for founding an independent state of the Arab people of Palestine. Mr 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam thanked for the backing always rendered by Bulgaria to the cause of the Arab peoples.

Mr Petur Mladenov met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq Mr Tariq Aziz Isa here. They exchanged views on matters pertaining to bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East and today's international situation. Stress was laid on making efforts to ease the international tension, to halt the arms race and for disarmament, for doing away with the hotbeds of tension. The two ministers made a positive assessment of the work of the international conference on the Palestine problems held in Geneva, and emphasized the need for setting up a sovereign and independent Palestinian state.

Sees FRG, Japan, PRC Envoys

AU011433 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 1 (BTA) -- A meeeting was held here between Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. The two ministers emphasized that bilateral relations were developing normally and to mutual advantage. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher also touched on some international issues and expressed concern over the perilous exacerbation of the international situation. Bulgaria's foreign minister pointed to the perilous aftermaths which would result from the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful close of the Madrid meeting with the signing of a balanced and meaningful final document.

Mr Petur Maldenov also met here Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers expressed conviction that the positive results obtained in the talks during Mr Shintaro Abe's visit this August to Bulgaria and particularly the meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, would contribute to the further deepening of bilateral relations and extending the mutually advantageous cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Shintaro Abe exchanged views on some main items on the agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly and explained their countries' stands on them.

Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs Mr Petur Mladenov met here Mr Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

The two ministers informed each other about the situation in their countries and the tasks being solved at the present stage. A desire was expressed to develop bilateral relations in spheres where it was possible and to mutual advantage. Views were exchanged on a number of other matters as well.

TANCHEV MEETS GANDHI, MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA

AU011538 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 1 (BTA corr) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of Bulgaria, met here Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister. The favourable development of the relations of friendship and cooperation was found with satisfaction, and views were exchanged on major problems of international life and consolidating peace and detente in the world.

Mr Petur Tanchev delivered to Mrs Indira Gandhi a personal message by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. Mrs Indira Gandhi gave a high assessment of Bulgaria's consistent and constructive peace-loving policy and underlined Mr Todor Zhivkov's great personal contribution. She noted India's desire to develop her cooperation with Bulgaria in the economic, political and other spheres of mutual interest.

Mr Petur Tanchev noted India's great positive role on the international scene and underscored the importance of the meeting of state and governmental leaders organized to the initiative of India and the non-aligned countries, held in such a complicated international situation to discuss the major and most pressing problems of the day -- the safeguard of peace, disarmament, detente and development.

A meeting was also held here between Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, and Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, minister of foreign affairs of Morocco and secretary general of the Istiqlal Party.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Boucetta spoke in favour of making active steps and efforts to ease the international tension and consolidate peace, cooperation and detente in the world.

Questions pertaining to the development of relations between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Istiqlal Party were reviewed and their importance as a factor of the further extending and developing the relations and friendly cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and Morocco were emphasized.

ITALY CHARGES AGCA WITH SLANDERING ANTONOV

AU301727 Sofia BTA in English 2002 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Agca Charged Officially With Slander Against Antonov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, September 29 (BTA correspondent) -- Under banner headlines many newspapers frontpage today the official charges of the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella laid against the Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca for slandering the Bulgarian citizen Mehmet Ali Agca [as received], who on May 13, 1981 on [word indistinct] and accused the Turkish slayer in committing a calumny towards [words indistinct] the more important questions of which the judges are seeking the answers now, do not concern Antonov: If Agca has lied, thus diverting the course of the investigation, then who has urged him to do so?

ITALIAN PRESS REACTION TO ANTONOV CASE REPORTED

AU302001 Sofia BTA in English 1913 GMT 30 Sep 83

["Agca's Allegations Have Nothing To Do With the Truth" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Rome, Sept 30 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Petrov, the BTA correspondent here, reports that the dailies in the country continue to comment on the recent development of the "Antonov case." They specify that the accusations levelled by the [words indistinct] ofthe Bulgarian national Antonov, referred only to Agca's accusations of an alleged participation of the deputy representative of "Balkan" in the preparations for some attempt on Walesa and not in general to the paradoxical (?slanders) of participation in the attempt on Pope John Paul the Second's life.

The BTA correspondent quotes L'UNITA reading that in its view the accusation of slander is much graver than the accusation of false testimony, in other words it reveals a concrete desire to put the blame on innocent people. The daily asks: What kind of trustworthiness can be acknowledged tomorrow by the jurors to a witness for the prosecution who has been labelled as a liar by the investigation magistrate himself? L'UNITA again writes that in the present circumstances the long-standing doubt that the pope's assaulter had been prompted to make his "revelations", comes to the fore afresh.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

AU012020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov has returned home. He had paid an official friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. Comrade Petur Maldenov also took part in the 38th session of the UN General Assembly as leader of the Bulgarian delegation. In New York he had a number of bilateral talks with ministers of foreing affairs of some other countries with whom he discussed topical issues of the international situation, the work of the UN General Assembly, and various aspects of multilateral cooperation.

At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev and other officials.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 25 SEP-1 OCT

AU011539 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 25 September and 1 October, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders (date and time of newscast noted in parentheses):

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended women's meeting in

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Budget for 1984 Approved

AU301628 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 30 (BTA) -- Today the National Assembly unanimously approved the state budget of Bulgaria for 1984. The budget provides for revenues to the tune of 17,754.2 million leva and expenditure to the tune of 17,739.2 million leva. Profits and other receipts of the socialist economy will bring 12,081.6 million leva into the budget. 8640.3 million leva are to be injected into the national economy. 5972.1 million leva will be spent on socio-cultural enterprises, such as education, science, culture, healthcare and social insurance. 300.3 million leva will go into the bodies of state power, state management, courts and the prosecutor's office.

Todorov Closes Session

AU301140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has just closed the 10th Session of the 8th National Assembly. We will now briefly acquaint you with the proceedings of the National Assembly session since 1000 GMT. At 1030 the discussions on the uniform socioeconomic plan and on the 1984 state budget closed. Throughout the 2 days of the session a total of 16 National Assembly deputies took the floor, approving the draft plan and the draft budget and submitting certain addenda and special proposals. During the 1-hour intermission, these proposals and addenda were discussed by the legislative committee and by the leaderships of other special committees. The common opinion of the committees was expressed by Stoyan Markov, chairman of the Committee on Socioeconomic Development. Second voting on the two draft bills took place and the National Assembly deputies unanimously adopted the bills on the Uniform Plan for the country's socioeconomic plan and on the state budget for 1984. A decision was adopted to submit to the Council of Ministers a proposals of the committees and National Assembly deputies on the budget and plan. This proposal should be taken into consideration in all future work concerning the budget and the plan. The National Assembly deputies also voted for the proposals submitted by the parliamentary factions of the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) for the election of judges to the Supreme Court, including a proposal on temporary assignments of judges to the supreme courts. Thus, all items on the agenda were dealt with.

Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, delivered a closing address:

[Begin Todorov recording] The state plan is already an adopted bill and its implementation has become the supreme obligation of all. It is the duty of all National Assembly deputies to accomplish specific tasks in their constituencies in connection with assisting the local economic managements to deal with counterplans and to fulfill them in order to guarantee the full implementation of the state plan. The timely submission of the budget and plan creates positive conditions for the initiative and creative efforts of the working collectives, the people's councils, and economic organs during the fourth year of the Eighth 5-year plan period. [end recording]

Zhivkov, Filipov Attend Closing

AU302002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The 10th session of the Eighth National Assembly ended today. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov atte.ded the closing session.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON ANDROPOV, REAGAN STATEMENTS

LD301248 Prague CTK in English 1033 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Prague -- "The statement by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, published Wednesday, is one of the most serious appeals to the U.S.A. in the post-war period for the change of its adventurous foreign policy and to the whole world to step up efforts to safeguard peace, to avert a nuclear catastrophe," today's RUDE PRAVO said in its editorial.

The daily noted that the Pentagon has now some 1,500 military bases in the world and 43 per cent of U.S. ground forces are deployed outside the United States. This year's manoeuvres of the U.S. Army are obvious preparations for a global conflict with the forces of socialism, progress, and peace.

The U.S. President wanted to present himself as a peacemaker at the U.N. General Assembly, telling pharisaic lies about the U.S. Administration's interest in understanding, in an agreement with the Soviet Union, in world peace. He even came out with alleged "new proposals" for negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. But a closer view shows that there is nothing new in them, for the United States strives always for only one thing -- to upset the present balance of these weapons to its benefit, the paper stressed.

"In the days when we commemorate the 45th anniversary of the Munich betrayal, a historical lesson drawn from the tragic time when World War II was being born, is especially topical. Concessions to an imperialist power asserting its imperial aims are not worthwhile. They do not lead to peace, but to war," the daily said.

Yuriy Andropov's words about a special responsibility of the statesmen throughout the world for the averting of a nuclear catastrophe express the opinion of all who want to live in just peace, understanding and cooperation with all nations of our planet, RUDE PRAVO added.

Support for Andropov Statement

LD302152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government received with full understanding the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 28 September this year, which deals with the basic issues of the current world situation. Ensuring life in peace corresponds to the most inherent interests of mankind. The statement by the highest Soviet representative has had a tremendous response among the nations of Czechoslovakia, too, especially at a time when we are marking the 45th anniversary of the Munich diktat -- the crime perpetrated by imperialism on the Czechoslovak people. The Munich betrayal is still vivid in the people's memory, and remains a lasting lesson of history. The Western allies perfidiously betrayed the Czechoslovak people and deliberately sacrificed the national and state sovereignty of Czechoslovakia to encourage the fascist aggressor to carry out its further designs according to the well-known Drang nach Osten plan. While leading politicians of the capitalist world were trying to deceive nations by their assurances of their commitment to the cause of peace, their hypocritical statements concealed a cynical policy which led fascist and militarist forces to unleash war in a bid to destroy the Soviet Union, the first land of socialism, and to subjugate other states and nations.

Today the most aggressive circles of world imperialism, especially the United States, are trying to do the same thing.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Covernment highly value the firm and principled stand of the CPSU and Soviet state, which again proves to the entire world that the policy of peace, security, and cooperation between nations is the fundamental principle of the Leninist peace policy. That policy is fully in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the Czechoslovak people. Our party and the Czechoslovak state consistently pursue this policy in the spirit of firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. In this policy we see the guarantee for the peaceful building of socialism in Czechoslovakia, for averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and for ensuring a peaceful life for all nations.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES BLOC SECRETARIES' MEETING

LD302202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee at its session today discussed a report on the course and results of the consultative meeting of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries for international and ideolgical issues, which was held on 20th September in Moscow.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee paid tribute to the results of the meeting as a manifestation of the deepening cooperation between the fraternal parties of the socialist countries at a time of an ever-deteriorating international situation when imperialism is waging a crusade against socialism, progress, and peace in the world. The need was also stressed to develop the activity of the CPCZ, state organs and institutions, mass information media and social organizations in keeping with the agreed conclusions. The presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee approved the stand of the party delegation at the session, and concrete measures to be implemented.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE WITH PRC REPORTED

LD301816 Prague CTK in English 1342 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Trade between Czechoslovakia and China is increasing again after the 1981 stagnation. Last year's trade turnover totalled some 449 million Swiss francs, and this year's volume has been envisaged to be roughly the same.

The main Czechoslovak export commodities to China are Tatra lorries, including spare parts, machine tools, footwear, textile and printing machines, rolled material and polyethylene. Czechoslovak deliveries of complete equipment for the Shantuo power plant (capacity of 800 mw) in the Shangxi Province will finish this year.

Czechoslovakia imports from China rice, pork, meat, fruit and vegetable cans, tea, tobacco, cotton and woollen textile products, office requisites and teaching aids, musical instruments, sport footwear, toys, porcelain, handmade products and jewellery, wolfram, talc, and fluorite.

The two countries have been interested in a further extension of their trade ties, which was proved by talks of both countries' foreign trade deputy ministers held at the International Engineering Fair in Brno, South Moravia, this month.

A Chinese delegation visited a factory producing machine tools at Kurim, South Moravia, the footwear enterprise in Gottwaldov, South Moravia, and a factory processing feeding mixture in Bratislava, West Slovakia.

In the future, Czechoslovakia intends to supply China with equipment designed for power plants and gasworks, and participate in the reconstruction of industrial enterprises in the country.

BISHOP PREVENTED FROM ATTENDING ROME SYNOD

LD302035 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Rome: The Second General Congregation of tne Sixth Synod of Bishops, which has been meeting since yesterday in the Vatican, met today to evaluate and disucss the results of the previous synod on pastoral care of the family. As regards the absence of the provisional Bishop of the Catholics of the Byzantine Rite in Czechoslovakia, Prelate Jan Hirka, the authorities in Czechoslovakia refused him permission to leave the country. The Presidium of the Sixth World Synod of Bishops, of which German Curia Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger is a member, directed an appeal today to CSSR President Gustav Husak to allow Prelate Hirka to leave after all. The telegram was handed over to the CSSR ambassador in Rome, Antonin Pelikan.

Jan Hirka is one of the 25 members of the World Synod of Bishops personally nominated by Pope John-Paul II who were to pronounce on the topic of reconciliation and penance in the mission of the Church during the conference work.

Appeal to Husak

LD302205 Vatican City in Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] This morning, in the presence of the Holy Father, the second day's work of the World Bishops' Synod began. Then the floor was taken by Archbishop Jozef Tomko, who read several notices concerning the work of the synod. Inter alia, he read the names of five fathers of the synod who, for various reasons, were not able to attend the synod. Among these was the apostolic administrator for the Presov Diocese Monsignor Jan Hirka, who had announced that the authorities had refused to allow him to participate in the World Bishops' Synod. In connection with the case of Monsignor Hirka, three delegated chairmen of the Synod, Cardinals (Cordeiro), Maning, and Ratzinger sent the Czechoslovak ambassador in Rome the following telegram:

On behalf of the World Bishops' Synod, we appeal to Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, to allow the Diocesan Bishop for Presov to travel to Rome for the work of the synod.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Talks with PRC Minister

LD302102 Prague CTK in English 1956 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met here Friday with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The two ministers evaluated the present Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and discussed the possibilities of their further development, mainly in the economic sphere and in scientific-technological cooperation as well as in culture and sport. They also discussed major international topics. Minister Chnoupek expressed his support to the Chinese position on the Taiwan question.

Meets FRG, Porguguese Ministers

LD012119 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German vice chancellor and foreign minister, met in New York today. They assessed the current state of and future prospects for relations between both countries, and the international situation in light of the topical tasks of the General Assembly. They paid particular attention to the European Continent, the problem of detente, and concrete opportunities for its development in the context of the positive conclusions of the recently-ended Madrid meeting.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Jaime Jose Marques da Gama, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs. They discussed relations between both countries and opportunities for their further development.

PRICES OF SERVICES, NUTS RAISED EFFECTIVE 1 OCT

AU302108 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Federal Price Office announces that as a part of the measures aiming at improving services, prices of selected services and repairs are being raised effective 1 October 1983. The objective of these price adjustments is to ensure the coverage of the essential costs and a reasonable profitability of the appropriate organizations, and thus create the necessary economic prerequisites for a more rapid development of services. The adjustments apply to the repair of sewing machines, black-and-white television sets, musical instruments nonautomatic washing machines, sports articles, umbrellas, fashion accessories [galanterne vyrobky], and to the repair of hats and the production of made-to-measure hats. Also, the prices of hairdressers' and cosmeticians' services are being raised, as are those of pedicure, dry cleaning and dyeing, cleaning, and pattern-cutting services, and for flazing, picture framing, and bookbinding work. Effective the same day, prices are being raised for the bookings made by travel agencies, for example, for booking accommodation, transportation, and similar things in domestic tourism. At the same time, the prices of automatic washing machines are being reduced.

These newly fixed prices are the highest prices permitted. The specific limit of the prices of repairs will be fixed by the national committees and will depend on the verified level of the necessary costs. The new price lists are at customers' disposal in all service workshops and at the national committees. The previous prices apply to orders placed with repair shops and the organizations of services before 30 September 1983.

Effective the same day, retail prices are being raised of walnuts, shelled walnuts, shelled hazel nuts, peanuts, almonds, coconut flour, cashew nuts, and Brazil nuts. The adjustments are to contribute to a better equilibrium between supply and demand on the domestic market.

DAILY CITED ON LATEST STATEMENT OF ANDROPOV

LD011323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- Under the headline "Preserving the World From Descent Into the Nuclear Abyss", NEUES DEUTSCHLAND comments today on the latest statement by Yuriy Andropov, and writes:

"With irrefutable proof it exposes who is deliberately aggravating the international situation, who is unscrupulously gambling with the lives and the security of the peoples. The manipulators of this dangerous development are in Washington among the staff of NATO. They have been put in the spotlight of international public awareness."

Andropov "has swept aside the veil of lies and phrases, of anticommunist slander and provocations, which Washington uses to try to disguise, to justify, or to foist on other peoples and governments its dangerous policy. These nefarious activities have the adventurist aim of gaining world domination by abusing the rights and interests of other states."

"For the sake of this absurd utopia, an unprecedented arms build-up with conventional and nuclear weapons at sea, on land, in the air, and in space has been undertaken. This has determined the acts of military penetration and use of military force all over the world, from the Middle East through Africa to Central America. The United States' aspiration to global domination is accompanied by intervention in the internal affairs of other states, by the use of weapons against any country which rejects Washington's diktat.

"The latest abhorrent example of extreme adventurism is the espionage provocation staged against Soviet territory with the use of a South Korean aircraft. We regret the fatalities. But one cannot overlook the fact that those who instigated the secret service plot immediately afterward, in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by them, pushed through one of the most colossal arms budgets of all times in the U.S. Congress. Thus, the crocodile tears of those responsible for the death of the aircraft passengers were translated into more stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction."

The newspaper goes on: "While in the international arena representatives of the United States are carrying on an unworthy poker game to conceal its arms build-up policy, Yuriy Andropov stressed once again that the Soviet Union is on principle opposed to this production. Instead, it develops the alternative of releasing military resources, which at present are being senselessly wasted on the arms race, for development of the inexhaustible creative powers of mankind.

"The fact that Washington does not want a serious outcome, but wants to deploy at any price, is made clear by the so-called new step in the American negotiating position. On closer examination it emerges as the old attempt to destroy the balance of weapons in Europe. What it boils down to is, as before, only to negotiate on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be removed and how many American ones should be deployed, in addition to NATO's already deployed nuclear potential. What is being put forward in all seriousness and is even being described as 'new' is the unacceptable demand that the USSR should hold talks with the NATO bloc on how the balance of nuclear medium-range missiles can be changed to NATO's advantage.

"The growth of the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament supports Yuriy Andropov's statement: 'Mankind has not lost its reason, nor can it lose it.'

Particularly on the European Continent this movement has developed powerfully and is currently preparing for more actions. Just how strong is the aspiration for peace is shown by the international response to the appeal by the three German communist parties, the SED, the DKP, and the SEW."

In conclusion, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes: "Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world torn apart by conflicts and to bear the oppressive burden of death-bringing weapons. In agreement with this, the appeal by the three communist parties calls upon people, for the sake of life on our planet, for our generation and our children and grandchildren, to exploit all opportunities for political actions, for dialogue, for parliamentary initiatives and to protest in order to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles. That is the way to bring about a decisive change in the international situation. It is not yet too late, but time is pressing."

MITTAG SPEAKS ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT, ECONOMY

LD292107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- In Berlin today Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the SED Central Committee, said that Yuriy Andropov had characterized the policy of the present U.S. Administration as a militaristic policy that posed a serious threat to peace. "We fully support this statement in which the CPSU and the Soviet Union state that they will continue to do everything possible to defend peace on Earth," he said.

Speaking at the GDR economic conference on "Theoretical Generalization From the Experience in Developing Combines for Increased Performance in the Economy, Especially With Regard to the Use of the Qualitative Factors of Growth," Mittag noted the joint appeal of the SED, the DKP, and the SEW to use all possibilities to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "In unshakeable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, we are working with all our might for peace, because we want to save human civilization," Mittag said. "The most important contribution which we can and will make to this is for all of us to do our utmost to further strengthen our GDR."

Mittag dealt with the crisis in the capitalist world and especially with the grave consequence of the intensified arms policy of the United States. "At no time in the history of the capitalist economy, which is certainly not short of crises and economic distortions, has there been such a deformation of its development as is taking place at present," he said. The high-level arming policy encouraged by the United States was devouring material and financial resources to an extent that was making millions of people hungry and poor and was severely weakening the reproductive strength of the economy and driving the entire capitalist world economy to the brink of a catastrophe. "It is in this system of domination by the monopolies which form the military-industrial complex of the United States that the source of the threat of war lies."

Mittag contrasted this with the development of the GDR's economy, and said: "Here, at this conference, we can state unanimously that we are proud of the socialist planned economy in the GDR. This planned economy has made it possible for us to implement a policy linked with great social achievements for the people. This socialist planned economy makes continuous economic growth possible."

Guenter Mittag continued: "In 1982 the national income produced amounted to 201 billion marks, an increase of 171.2 percent over 1970. This is an average annual increase of 4.6 percent over the past 12 years.

For the first time in the history of the GDR, national income increased over that of the previous year with an overall fall in input, that is to say with lower input in absolute terms of energy, raw materials, and materials." Mittag said that some 300 billion marks were invested in industry between 1971 and 1982, which was almost double the amount invested in the period 1961 and 1972. In 1982, 187,053 new or modernized dwellings were handed over to their occupants, whereas in 1970 the figure was 76,088. From 1970 to 1982 a total of 1,870,284 dwellings were completed, of which 1,272,907 were newly-built.

Positive results were also evident from the fact that the annual per capita retail trade turnover rose between 1970 and 1982 from 5,755 marks to 6,201 marks and the fact that the value of services and repairs for the population rose from 2,709,000,000 marks to 5,718,000,000 marks in 1982. Mittag said that national income created per person engaged in production was the yardstick for the level of labor productivity achieved in the economy. "If one takes this figure, then, with an annual average increase of 4.3 percent over the period 1970 to 1982, the GDR has reached a high level of dynamism, which seen from an international point of view is considerable." The main reserves for the further increase of labor productivity were to be found in the opportunities offered by scientific-technical work, in the full daily utilization of work time for production, and in the full exploitation of the opportunities for acquiring qualifications.

"Growth in labor productivity will express itself in manpower savings in absolute terms when all the work processes necessary for the processing of raw materials can be carried out without human assistance, that is to say when robot technology is purposefully applied."

The organizers of the conference are the Scientific Council for Economic Research of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR together with the Academy of Sciences of the GDR; the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee; the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee; and the Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Commission.

The chairman of the scientific council, Academy member Prof Helmut Koziolek, opened the conference, whose participants include members and candidates of the SED Central Committee, chiefs of departments of the SED Central Committee, ministers, FDGB and FDJ officials, general directors of combines and generals of the National People's Army.

Following Guenter Mittag's speech, the over 700 participants from economic research and teaching establishments, industry, social sciences, natural sciences, and technology discussed in six working groups how national income can be raised through the consistent implementation of the economic strategy for the 1980's.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW ITALIAN, IRAQI ENVOYS

LD292332 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the Italian and Iraqi ambassadors for the acceptance of their letters of accreditation.

Speaking with the Italian diplomat, Carlo Albertario, he praised the successful development of relations between the two countries. There are good conditions for their further development, he said. In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, this could have a beneficial effect on the climate in Europe and for the preservation of peace and security.

Erich Honecker and the Iraqi ambassador, Dhiyab al-Algawi [name as received], also reaffirmed the wish for a deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation. They expressed their concern over the aggravated international situation and the continuing tensions in the Near and Middle East. Particularly due to the direct military interference by the United States in Lebanon, the danger of an escalation of the conflict had considerably increased.

FISCHER MEETS PRC, NETHERLANDS MINISTERS AT UN

LD302349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] UN/New York, 30 Sep (ADN) -- On Friday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued his talks in New York with politicians from various regions of the world with a detailed discussion with Wu Xueqian, PRC foreign affairs minister. Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian expressed their satisfaction over the development of relations between the GDR and China. They assessed the meeting between the two states' foreign ministers as a sign of the joint will to intensify their cooperation in all areas. Both sides exchanged ideas on this.

The foreign ministers stressed that close cooperation is not only advantageous for both states and peoples, but is also an important contribution to strengthening the peace forces in the world. The talk proceeded in an open and constructive spirit.

Oskar Fischer discussed issues connected with the current situation in Europe with Hans van den Broek, foreign minister of the Netherlands. Oskar Fischer expressed the expectation that the socialist states' appeal, which is based on realism, sense, and good will, to recognize the dangers new U.S. medium-range weapons pose to world peace will not go unheard, but will meet with a responsible reaction.

Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, thanked the GDR foreign minister for the GDR's attention and great support for the Arab peoples' struggle.

Foreign Minister Fischer discussed issues linked with developments in the Middle East and the state of bilateral cooperation with Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian foreign minister.

VERNER, NEUMANN ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD292251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the PRC, Ambassador Li Qiangfen gave a reception in Berlin. Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities accepted the invitation.

HONECKER CITED ON LUTHER, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD301511 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Hannover, 30 Sep (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, believes that GDR celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther and cooperation between the State Luther Committee and the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR "have a stabilising effect on state-church relations."

In an interview in the October edition of the LUTHERISCHE MONATSHEFTE, published in Hannover, Honecker, who is chairman of the State Luther Committee, said "the joint honoring of the person and the work of Martin Luther in our state reflects the cooperation of our country's citizens, whatever their ideology and religion." Understanding for church interests has increased in proportion to the church's description of its position in GDR society as a "church in socialism" and its assumption of this position.

Honecker said Marxist understanding of Luther stresses his role as an intellectual initiator for the early bourgeois revolution and his importance for the development of language and culture. Luther's tragedy was that he had fallen into the contradiction between his role as an initiator of a great movement and his inability to recognize fundamental social processes. His work reflects to a high degree the immaturity and contradictions of the German bourgeoisie and the emerging intelligentsia of the time.

Luther's name is indissolubly linked with the first revolution on German soil, the early bourgeois revolution, Honecker said. The GDR does not need to integrate German history: it comes from it, is part of it, and is continuing it.

GDR CONTINUES TO DISMANTLE BORDER DEVICES

LD301415 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn 30 Sep (DPA) -- The GDR is continuing to dismantle the self-firing devices on the intra-German border. Government Spokesman Peter Boenisch told newsmen in Bonn today that there are no signs to the contrary. He also denied reports that the GDR is partly replacing the SM-70 self-firing devices installed in 1970 with the new type SM-701. No installation of this new type has been noted. The Federal Interior Ministry stated that so far the GDR has removed 1,800 self-firing devices over a total distance of 18 kilometres. Altogether 439 kilometres of the border have been equipped with self-firing devices at intervals of 10 meters.

SED PARTY ELECTIONS FOR 1983-84 BEGIN 3 OCT

LD030901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0318 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Following a decision by the sixth meeting of the SED Central Committee, SED party elections (for 1983-84) begin today. Progress reports and elections of executives will take place until 3 December in 92,000 party groups and more than 83,000 basic and departmental party organizations.

The more than 2.2 million members and candidate members of the party will be discussing the future tasks to be tackled in order to implement successfully in SED policy aimed at the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. The main purpose of the party elections is to put into effect all the advantages and driving forces of socialism for the continuation of the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and mobilize communists and all citizens for the political mass struggle in the all-round strengthening of the GDR and making peace secure.

KADAR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL REFORMS

AU301451 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian, No 39 (Signed to Press 25 Sep 83) pp 3, 4

[Interview given by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Olli Kivinen of the Finnish daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT; date and place not given: "Interview; Janos Kadar's Answers to the Finnish Daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT; Questions on the Economy and Politics; The International Atmosphere and Reduction of Tension; Let Us Expand and Intensify Friendship Between Our Peoples"]

[Text] Prior to his visit to Finland [20-22 September] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Olli Kivinen, a leading staff member of the Finnish daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT, and granted him an interview. Below we publish the full text of the Finnish journalist's questions and Janos Kadar's answers.

Macromanagement, the Party, and Parliament

[Kivinen] What is your answer to those critics who say that the first seeds of a market economy system are already visible in Hungary? -- was the first question.

[Kadar] It is a fact that Hungary's life, the development of the Hungarian economy, and the changes that take place in the area of economic activity are being followed with keen interest abroad. It is also a fact that some people are commenting on those matters. For instance, it is said that the Hungarian economy "is drawing close to a market economy," or that we are applying "capitalist methods." The truth is different. The essence of our economic activity is that we are taking increasingly better advantage of the means provided by a socialist society to develop the country extensively and satisfy human requirements more fully, including those in the economic area. The fundamental prerequisites for the latter are at hand. In Hungary, 98 percent of the means of production is socially owned and over 96 percent of production within the framework of a planned economy takes place in the two large socialist sectors, the state and cooperative enterprises.

There is nothing new about the fact that, regarding its nature, socialism is a commodity-producing society. Consequently, so-called market categories like prices, credit, profit, and others play a definite role in our practice in the development of economic processes and the system of planning for the people's economy. What some people regard as "the firs seeds of a market economy system" is, in reality, nothing else than a consistent endeavor on our part to ensure that producers adapt better to requirements of the internal and external market, that is, that they produce competitive products that can be sold on every market. This endeavor is particularly understandable in the case of a small country like Hungary, because its internal market is relatively tight. Therefore, it has to show up with up-to-date products abroad; and if it wants to pursue effective economic activity, it must maintain the equilibrium of its commodity turnover, and participate appropriately in the international division of labor, which is so very necessary today.

Achieving all this is served by a system of economic macromanagement introduced as long as 15 years ago, which, through economic means and a simultaneous strengthening of central management and enterprise independence, ensures a socialist planned economy that keeps the laws of the market in mind. This macromanagement system is functioning and has been proven correct in practice. Nevertheless, we regard its modernization and perfection in keeping with changing requirements as our constant task.

[Kivinen] Among other things, enhancing the influence of Parliament, is about to come to fruition in Hungary. How can this be reconciled with the hegemony of the ruling party? -- was the Finnish journalist's second question.

[Kadar] I must point out, first of all, that the party's leading role is of a conceptual, political, and orientational nature in our country. It is manifest in the fact that, relying on the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proceeding from the actual position of society, it works out the main direction and tasks of socialist construction. In this, it takes the people's opinion and proposals into consideration and relies on democratic forums. The decisions of various leading organs of the party are binding for party members and not for social, state, and economic organizations.

In addition, it must be taken into account that the party pursues a policy of alliance. The principal political characteristic of our society is the fact that, under the party's leadership and with the goal of building socialism, an alliance of party members and nonparty people, people with different world outlooks, and the fundamental working classes has come about. This alliance exists and is operative -- a fact faithfully reflected in the composition and activity of the National Assembly.

It follows from all this that the party is interested in seeing the parliament functioning as effectively as possible as one of the fundamental institutions of our democratic system. This purpose is served by a constant improvement of the work of the National Assembly and a further development of the law on suffrage, which is now being prepared.

The Economy and politics

[Kivinen] The economic reform has satisfied many material requirements, and, these, at the same time, virtually demand political reforms. Is it possible to permit an opposition -- a genuine one, for instance -- and information media devoid of censorship in Hungary? -- Olli Kivinen continued his questions.

[Kadar] The system of economic and political institutions necessarily develops alongside the changes of life and advance in socialist construction. Increasing independence of the local councils in state life and of the enterprises in the economic sphere calls for more democratic decision-making and for more effective coordination of interests in political life as well. The decentralization of decision-making alone has necessarily resulted in an enhancement of the independence of local political and social organs and a development of socialist democracy. The modernization of the system of political and economic institutions constitute two closely interconnected tasks and, therefore, they cannot be set in oppsotion to each other.

There is no need for so-called opposition organizations for various interests to be able to be heard and for individual classes and strata and vocational groups to be suitably represented in our society, that is, for our system to function democratically. The number of people which the West is trying to make popular as some "Hungarian opposition" is infinitesimal and their influence slight. Moreover, they do not have any substantive proposals on a single essential issue confronting the Hungarian people.

As for the information media, there has not been and there is no censorship in Hungary and we do not intend to introduce any in the future, either. The press, the radio, and television operate independently and with the full responsibility commensurate with this. Because the work of our people ensures the material and technical prerequisites for their activity, our public rightly expects the mass information media to serve the public interest, the common objectives of society.

[Kivinen] You are one of the most respected and experienced European statesmen. Could you be prophetic enough to express an opinion on the future of European detente, on whether our continent is doomed to a new cold war now that conservative forces are in power in most of the leading Western countries? -- was the next question.

[Kadar] After the horrors of World War II and the subsequent brief period of relief that followed the defeat of fascism, the inhabitants of our continent learned the consequences, which were unfavorable for every country, and were able to enjoy, in the first half of the seventies, the effects of detente, which were beneficial for all the peoples. The international atmosphere has become frostier and the achievements of detente have been jeopardized recently. All in all, however, contact and dialogue among countries with different social systems have continued, and although mutually advantageous cooperation has diminished, it has not ceased. Nor has the military balance of power changed; there is a parity today as well. The bilateral and multilateral agreements that came about in the years of detente are in effect the thinking of a considerable portion of politicians just as much as that of simple people.

We realize also that detente is not to everyone's liking. Peaceful and stable international conditions are contrary to the interests of the military industry and tie the hands of those who try to force their will onto the people of other countries through coercion and threats. Europe and the world have again come to a certain crossroads, for the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons will accelerate the arms race, further destroy trust, have a restraining impact on political relations and cooperation in the economic and in other spheres, impose additional heavy material burdens on peoples, and will both reduce the security of the European countries and threaten world peace.

Despite the dangers, however, the prerequisites to reduce international tension and develop relations between countries with different social systems are at hand. I am convinced that those forces are in the majority which are interested in mutually beneficial economic relations, scientific and cultural cooperation, which enriches all peoples, and expansion of human relations.

The destiny of our continent and the world depends on whether the people responsible for the countries belonging to alliances of opposing systems, and countries outside such alliances are prepared to act in conformity with the voice of reason. The proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community serve the interests of mankind as a whole. The neutral and nonaligned countries also want peace, a reduction of the danger of war, and a curbing of the arms race. The international peace movement has become a great force, and strong new anti-war movements have developed throughout the world. I am not a prophet, but, like every rational person who takes the real facts and the experiences of history into account, I am convinced that the ideals of peaceful coexistence are alive and that, despite the difficulties, the recommendations unanimously adopted at the Helsinki conference will assert themselves, all the more so because there is no path to the future other than the one that ensures life and development for the peoples of Europe and the world.

The Experiences of a Decade

[Kivinen] To what extent has the European security and cooperation conference expanded the scope of small socialist and nonsocialist countries for maneuvering? -- was the last question posed by the journalist.

[Kadar] As practice has shown, the Helsinki conference has expanded all countries' scope for maneuvering and augmented their international relations. It is a characteristic -- irrespective of social system -- of small countries, such as Hungary and Finland, that, despite their relatively slight but not negligible influence on the development of international conditions they are, nevertheless, greatly affected by any change in external conditions. That is so because, as regards resources, they are, compared to the great powers, much more dependent on the international economic division of labor and on technical-scientific cooperation.

Therefore, settled international political conditions and relations developing under such circumstances are much more conducive to the attainment of their economic and social objectives. The principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and the recommendations formulated in Helsinki -- based on the experiences of the nearly a decade that has elapsed since then -- have ensured advantageous international political and economic conditions for all the participating countries and have had, in my opinion, a particularly favorable effect on the smaller countries. That is why we, on our part, consistently strive to continue on the path that was begun in Helsinki -- a path facilitated also by the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Finnish foreign policy, which we support with great sympathy, has served for several decades as a good example of the international activity of small countries. We, on our part, are also striving to foster, by our modest means, the universal cause of peace and progress. This activity, working in one particular direction, also contributes to the expansion and intensification of our mutually beneficial cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between our peoples.

WHITE HOUSE STRATEGY 'ENDANGERS PEACE'

AU211435 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 23 September on page 3 carries a 500-word report, attributed to Moscow correspondent "Z.I.," Istvan Zalai, and entitled "White House Strategy Is Endangering Peace; Analysis by Marshal Ogarkov, Chief of the Soviet General Staff," on an article by the USSR's first deputy minister of defense in the 22 September issue of Moscow IZVESTIYA.

The correspondent calls the article "An Analysis of the Strategy of the United States and Its Allies" and begins his report by summarizing the article as follows: "The United States and its allies have launched a sweeping attack against socialism and their military preparations have assumed an expressly aggressive character, one that endangers peace. Appropriately appraising the policy of imperialist circles, in view of the intensification of the nuclear peril threatened by them, the Soviet Union is obliged to initiate suitable countermeasures." The latter theme recurs also in the body of the report, where it is noted that the chief of the Soviet general staff "recalled previous Soviet statements making it known that, in case of a West European missile deployment, the Soviet Union possesses the means for appropriate measures in response and will be obliged to resort to them."

HABASH LEADS VISITING PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

Holds Press Conference

LD302301 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, currently on a visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, held a press-conference in Budapest Friday.

He stated that his first visit to Hungary has contributed to the strengthening of the relations of the two organizations. He expressed thanks for the Hungarian people's support of the just cause of the Palestinian people. They were particularly in need of this support last year, when Israel launched an attack on Beirut to destroy the Palestine resistance movement. The general secretary pointed out that, although the Palestinian movement has suffered serious losses, it is still alive and making efforts to cross imperialist schemes. It is a strategic interest of the United States and its allies to maintain and increase influence in the region.

To achieve this goal, it tries to win over certain Arab countries. However, the Palestinian forces are doing everything to foil this.

On the internal state of the Palestinian movement, George Habash stated that the events in Beirut brought certain differences in views to the surface, which weaken unity. The Central Council of the PLO has recently established a committee to investigate the causes of the differences of views and find a way out from this situation. Answering a question the general secretary stated that the conflicts have surfaced within Al-Fatah and democratic Palestinian circles consider it their own interest to prevent the spread of the internal crisis. The Palestinians can only achieve new results if they preserve unity and concentrate their strength on overcoming the enemy. Analysing the causes of tension, George Habash stated that the leadership of the Palestinian movement still does not rely heavily enough upon democratic organizations such as the Popular Front and the Democratic Front led by Nayif Hawatimah. He discussed results achieved at talks on the planned merger of the two organizations, stressing that it is not intended to split the movement but to enhance its democratic character.

Meets Szuros

LD301743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, has received George Habash, who is in Hungary at the head of a Palestinian delegation. They exchanged opinions about the most important international topics, particularly about the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and in the Lebanese situation, as well as the issues concerning the Palestinian liberation movement.

PRESS REACTION TO REAGAN, ANDROPOV STATEMENTS

LD301052 Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 30 Sep 83

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] International news columns are dominated by world reactions to Yuriy Andropov's statement.

"The Soviet leader's statement reaffirms the inviolable principles upon which the foreign policies of the Soviet Union, Poland and of the other states of the socialist commonwealth do rest. Among them is the principle of not-transferring the ideological controversies to the sphere of inter-state relations," wrote the daily of the PUWP CC TRYBUNA LUDU in its editorial on the latest statement by Yuriy Andropov. "These principles also include the striving for consolidating peace, for bridling up the arms race and deepening international cooperation. The implementation of these principles," the daily went on, "is based on our common conviction that mankind has not lost common sense and that all those who come out for peace have got an ally in the countries of our commonwealth."

Commenting on the same subject the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went back to President Reagan's speeches of September 24 and 26, denouncing them as being loaded with political hypocrisy and self-styled mad mission mania. The Reagan speeches "are striking for their logical discrepancy between the Reagan-styled 'idea of peace' and the U.S. policy of accomplished facts." The Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, noted the newspaper, pointed up in his recent statement a particularly dangerous evolution of Reagan's views from the earlier talk of "Soviet threat" to the latest announcement of a "crusade" against socialism.

The Soviet leader reaffirmed the natural will of mankind to live and to have the right to live in a sense of security. "This natural will finds reflection in the socialist states' building of international relations, while the Reagan vision of a new world order uses it only as a smokescreen for anticommunism," charged the daily.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI spurned the Reagan statement that the door to an agreement is open and the Soviet Union can walk through it as "a theatrical prop", because "the to-date armament course taken by the U.S. (...) shows precisely what "door" Reagan actually has in mind."

"Reagan...increasingly sidetracks the U.S. foreign policy on a course leading straight to tragedy for all mankind."

Therefore, the appeal made by Yuriy Andropov "cannot be left without concrete response," the Army newspaper admonished.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS BEFORE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD303314 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 30 Sep 83

["Henryk Jablonski's U.N. Speech (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] New York 30 Sept -- On behalf of the Polish People's Republic I appear before this distinguished assembly to take a position on momentous issues which face the mankind today and thus also the United Nations Organization as the most important and most universal forum at which they should be reviewed.

I cannot but begin with Polish problems. I am doing this not because I consider of special international importance that what is going on in Poland over recent years. Every country has its own internal problems which it should settle by itself, if the right for sovereign existence of every nation is to be considered really as the supreme value. The point is that it is not we who are trying to internationalize the Polish problems, but those who initially were calling in the loudest voice for non-interference in Polish affairs, (?those who) postulated that Poles themselves should solve their own problems and then they have changed completely their stand and attempt to force us to give in to their will. It cannot be said that it happened due to misunderstandings or shortage of information.

We have been doing all what was necessary to explain patiently our conduct to the world. Guided by good will and the spirit of understanding, for many months we spared no efforts to inform the world about the introduction by Poland of temporary extraordinary measures which were indispensable for the defence of our statehood and constitutional principles of our political system against the attack of their opponents and forces of anarchy in order to be able to get Poland out of deep crisis.

Martial law in Poland declared on 13 December 1981 in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic was for us equally undesired as necessary.

Any responsible politician cannot deny today that Poland's desire to save the nation saved at the same time Europe from great tension.

The martial law regulations were in force not a day longer than it was absolutely necessary. Drastic measures were never a part of Polish mentality. They are also alien to our political culture. The amnesty act intended for wide application went into effect.

On the basis of inviolable and durable rules of socialism Poland is recovering. We are consolidating that what is good and noble. We are reforming that what proved inefficient and unproductive. We are eliminating evil and there is no return from this road.

It has been mapped out by the programme adopted at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress which most fully expresses the content of the socialist renewal. The guiding idea behind (?that) content has been -- and will remain -- the building of a socialist society carried out in the spirit of our best traditions and in the interest of the Polish nation.

Internal stabilization and normalization are making regular progress in Poland. They are accompanied by a consistent process of transformations and reforms consolidating the principles of socialist democracy in all fields of life. The Polish society is regaining the common platform of political expression in the issues which are the most important for the nation and state.

An open and frank dialogue between the Poles is under way. Its broadest exponent is the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Creative impulses are enlivening the tradition of Polish parliamentarism. Since August, 1980, the Polish Parliament [Sejm] has passed nearly 100 important laws, of which 57 were adopted in 1982.

The development of workers' self-management and territorial self-government has been consolidating one of the basic principles of socialist democracy, namely broad participation of the society in governing the country.

In the spirit of tolerance and respect for differing world outlooks the constructive dialogue between the state and the Catholic Church and a number of other religious denominations has been bearing fruits. The recent visit to Poland paid by Pope John Paul II was a telling proof of this.

The new independent and self-governing trade unions which operate in more than 90 percent of all work establishments in Poland and affiliate more than 3.5 million members have markedly suprassed the percentage index of membership prevailing in the states whose governments not infrequently try to criticise us for allegedly slow growth in trade union membership. The number of national-level trade union federations has been growing, too.

Under difficult socio-economic conditions we have been implementing an extensive economic reform aimed at improving the efficiency of the entire national economy. The reform is based on independence of enterprises, active and legally-guaranteed role of workers' self-management, and development of all-round cooperation with foreign countries. A road which is not easy is ahead of us, but life has confirmed the correctness of our efforts.

Over three years our country has been an object of interference and brutal pressure on the part of forces of anticommunism. Particularly since 13 December 1981 they have been applying vis-a-vis Poland all forms of interference in her internal affairs short of military factor.

They jettisoned respective rules of the United Nations Charter, provisions of numerous General Assembly declarations and those of the CSCE Final Act.

Threats, laying down conditions, economic restrictions, actions aimed at destabilization of the country, propaganda aggression, pressure on governments of various countries to join this shameful act of punishing Poland only because she was sovereign and rejected prospects of being turned into ignition fuse of military confrontation. 'Political Daltonism' and 'an obsession to see the situation in Poland in black colours' that is an interpretation of anti-Polish instrumental activities.

Attempts are being made to give us receipes and solutions whose authors would never use them in their own country.

Disregarding long, historical tradition of Polish-American relations the United States of America has taken over the leading role of this anti-Polish crusade. Never in the history of our relations its policy was so directly aimed against Poland as was the case of a score of recent moves. It is reflected by the so-called economic sanctions for uncommitted sins. Those sanctions were allegedly aimed at the Polish Government. In fact they had an important impact on living conditions of the Poles. As a whole they worsen the living standard of the Polish people and hurt Western creditors. First of all they are a serious violation of the principles of international relations.

Being ready for cooperation, open to the world and faithful to the provisions of the United Nations Charter we say emphatically: Such Poland as desired by the present policy followed towards her by the most aggressive circles of North Atlantic Treaty will never and can never exist; as it was said by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party -- the main political force of our country -- we have our own vision of Poland: "Independent, socialist state within safe borders, situated on the European continent free of military conflicts", that is the essence of this vision, that is the crucial point of the Polish raison d'etat".

We are not alone. We have allies -- fraternal socialist states. In difficult years their support and fraternal aid of the Soviet Union in particular was of invaluable importance.

Safe and strong Poland, stabilized and united internally, is in the interest of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole. Her raison d'etat is a part of Europe's raison d'etat. We believe that the awareness of this fact will also reach the minds of Western politicians.

Poland will not lack good will to develop peaceful relations, based on equal rights, even with those who reject this cooperation today.

The socialist countries are consistent in their stand that the competition between socialism and capitalism should proceed along a peaceful road. Unfortunately, departing from the principles of coexistence, the NATO states have opted for a treacherous policy of infringements on the peaceful rules of the game. While a voice of peace and offers of constructive cooperation for the benefit of the entire mankind have been coming from the capitals of the socialist states, the NATO capitals have been discussing the most effective ways to block those offers.

The mentality of war, fanning tensions and intolerance is attacking the world and directly affecting the quality of international climate. The present second U.N. Decade of Disarmament is actually being transformed by the imperialist forces into a decade of armaments. The international community will pass a stern judgement on these actions. The world expects the current U.N. General Assembly session to provide impulses for an improvement in the political climate, and above all in East-West relations.

That is why we are greatly concerned over the exploitation by the United States and some of its allies of the incident with the South Korean plane -- which is tragic in its human dimension -- for further complicating and poisoning the international climate. We also categorically reject another symptom of cold-war hysteria in the form of an unprecedented act of violating the right to an unhampered access to the UN seat in New York.

The 40th anniversary of the end of World War Two and the great victory over Hitlerism, Fascism and militarism as well as of setting up the United Nations Organization will be celebrated in less than two years.

It is our cordial wish that this anniversary, celebrated with due ceremony, truly inaugurate the peace year in the world.

Today, however, with the sense of responsibility for destinies of our continent and international peace, in the name of sufferings, victims and heroism of the Polish nation in both world wars, we raise the voice of warning: planned deployment of the most recent U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe undermines world peace and threatens the European civilization. Europe's to be or not to be cannot be determined by military and political centers outside the continent.

The deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe would at the same time threaten Poland's security (?and) most vital interests of our nation and state.

Their (medium-range nuclear missiles) deployment would still more encourage ominous revisionist trends in the Federal Republic of Germany, characterized by hope for a change in historically-shaped structures of European peace based on inviolable and inseparable agreements from Yalta and Potsdam.

The deployment of medium-range missiles, as a peculiar NATO contribution to the on-coming conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe, would deny the Madrid spirit.

A statement by the CPSU CC General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov, announced on September 28, 1983, became a significant voice on destinies of humanity. We fully share the analysis of the world's problems, swollen with imperialist threats, contained in this statement.

A long chain of events and adverse trends separated the inauguration of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE Conference three years ago and its successful conclusion this month. The success of the Madrid meeting is like a light in the still dark international skies. The nearest future will tell whether and to what an extent this light augurs a return to better times.

People's Poland has never locked itself within the boundaries of Europe. We have been pursuing a policy open to the world. We are not compromised by a colonial heritage. We are full of admiration for the struggle of nations for consolidation of their independence, resisting the pressure of neocolonialism, attempts at their destabilization, and struggle for overcoming socio-economic backwardness. We are glad that we find the Non-aligned Movement take a similar stand to ours on the basic issues of contemporary times. We remember and appreciate the fact that the majority of the non-aligned, developing and neutral states showed their solidarity with Poland when she was going through a difficult period.

Despite the unsatisfactory state of international situation and actions taken by adversaries of a peaceful cooperation of nations and by instigators of tensions, the programme of positive actions taken with everyone who wish it remains our goal. We have enough persistence and good will to follow this road.

Being guided by such an approach we gave our support to the initiative advanced by the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, on a meeting of heads of state and prime ministers in the course of the present U.N. General Assembly session. The course of the debate has demonstrated that even in the present tense international situation dialogue and joint search for solutions to even the most complicated issues of contemporary are possible.

Our real prospect is making everything possible to remove the threat of war and prevent an outbreak of a world conflict, especially a nuclear one. Our real prospect is coexistence instead of confrontation, attesting the arms race and an immediate start to effective disarmament. Our real prospect (?is) dialogue motivated by superior goals.

The CPSU CC General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov launched recently a new and very important initiative on signing a treaty on a ban on use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth. Poland fully supported that initiative.

Never before has the international community had such expanded mechanisms of disarmament discussions on a regional and global scale, nevertheless the effects of their operation are inversely proportional to needs and possibilities. Turning points would be:

-- firstly, an immediate freeze of nuclear armaments by nuclear super powers,

-- secondly, the commitment by all states which have nuclear weapons not to use them first,

-- thirdly, signing an immediate agreement not to increase military budgets and to take up definite steps aimed at mutual reduction of military expenditures,

-- fourthly, signing a treaty on mutual non-use of military power and maintaining peaceful relations between states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states, a treaty which would be open for all other states.

We believe that a creative impulse for such moves will come from conference rooms of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and limiting and reducing strategic weapons. We place new hopes in a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe due to begin in Stockholm next year.

Our real vision is the elimination of international conflicts and tensions, remains of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. What is still topical, however, is the question how to achieve this when in various regions of the world new hotbeds of military tension and crisis situations arise and become ever more complicated, when the danger of their expansion is ever greater and undeclared wars are waged against independent states, when military presence, contrary to nations' interests, is imposed on them and when in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East the force of political arguments is replaced with an argument of force, gunboat diplomacy taken from the repository of history. The source of such practices is rooted in the nature of imperialism.

The most bloody toll is taken by the imperialist principle of divide and rule in the Middle East. The new facade act in the form of the separatist accord on Lebanon only reaffirmed Israel in its attitude of disregard for U.N. resolutions, opened the Lebanese territory for the forces which are hostile to the Arab cause. Before the eyes of the entire world a crime is being committed against the Lebanese people, to whom peace and statehood can be brought only by a comprehensive solution taking into account the rights of all the sides involved. On the outskirts of the region, the Iraq-Iran conflict is continuing, bringing suffering and sacrifices of societies on both sides. The arrogance of the South African regime and the political maneuvres of some NATO states are protracting with impunity the proclamation of independence in Namibia which, for years already, should have been a sovereign state of free and independent Africa.

We are witnessing the intensification of unprecedented pressure on some Central African states and the violation of their sovereign rights and attempts at brutal dictate. We are voicing our full solidarity with the heroic peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua.

An end must be put to the interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, through, inter alia, recognition of its rightful place in the U.N. We also keep up our consistent support for the important initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia, as well as for the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about the issue of Korea.

Our real vision -- this is also the world's pullout from the present economic crisis and the restructuring of the whole international system of economic and financial cooperation on healthy principles.

Poland shares the opinion of the majority of participants in the Belgrade session of UNCTAD and delegations gathered in this hall that the basic cause of an impasse in the creation of a new just international economic order lies in the absence of the will to reach a reasonable compromise on the part of highly industrialized Western states.

The striving to perpetuate the existing patterns of economic and financial cooperation also stems from the desire of those states to maintain their privileged position in the international economic relations. The difficulties experienced by many countries have been compounded by the excessive rate of the interest on loans.

Together with the developing nations we cannot approve of such a situation. We also disagree with the mistaken thesis alleging that economic recovery in the highly developed capitalist countries can automatically amend the world economic situation. Such a thesis amounts to playing for time and diverting attention from the crux of the issues.

The building of just economic relations based on equal rights also assumes the elimination of groundless restrictions and the so-called economic sanctions applied as a means of extorting political concessions. The time has come for the General Assembly to oppose practices of this kind, in the spirit of the (?charter) or economic rights and duties of states.

Our Polish contribution to the creation of principles of a just economic order took the form of a proposal to work out and apply measures enhancing economic confidence between states. We state that the proposal has aroused growing interest. The implementation of this proposal, preceded by appropriate preparations and consultations, would represent an important step towards making international economic relations less dependent on short-term fluctuations and political climate. We are working intensively in this direction.

The U.N. can and ought to play a prominent role in setting our global issues into order. Therefore, we welcomed with appreciation initiatives launched by the secretary-general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, aimed to strengthen the effectiveness of the organization's operation based on the principles of the U.N. Charter which passed the practical (?test). We share many of his assessments and conclusions included in the secretary-general's report on the U.N. activity, and especially a view that the key to progress is the political will of members of the organization and their readiness to seek compromise.

Poland acts in this spirit in the U.N. We support constructive efforts made by Mr Secretary-General, also from the position of our membership in the Security Council. We shall continue to contribute to develop his thoughts aimed (?at widening) the role and effectiveness of the organization. We shall develop our contacts and cooperation with him on the basis of mutual respect, inviolable principles of the charter and norms of international law.

Poland will spare no effort to expand the plane of agreement and cooperation in all contemporary issues.

Confers With De Cuellar

LD302228 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York 30 Sept -- President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski met at the U.N. headquarters here today with the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on the strained international situation, underlining that many complicted international problems could be solved much more easily and (?sooner) if an atmosphere of detente reigned over the world.

They stressed also how great important were the disarmament negotiations currently under way. Results would greatly help check the surging arms race and would essentially work to prevent an outbreak of a nuclear war, they said.

The president of the Council of State has invited the U.N. secretary general to pay a visit to Poland next year. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Member of PUWP'S CC Political Bureau, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski and Poland's permament delegate to the U.N., Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf, participated in the meeting.

The U.N. Assistant Secretary General Eugeniusy Wyzner was also present.

Meets With Socialist Envoys

LD022207 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] New York 2 Oct. (PAP) -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski met here past Friday in the headquarters of Poland at the U.N. with heads of states and governments of socialist countries and chairmen of those countries' delegations to the 38th U.N. General Assembly session.

The meeting was attended by: President of the Hungarian Council of State Pal Losonczi, First Vice-President of the Bulgarian Council of State Petur Tanchev, foreign ministers of: the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic -- Anatoliy Y. Gurinovich, Czechoslovakia -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Cuba -- Isidoro Malmierca, Laos -- Phoune Sipaseuth, the GDR -- Oskar Fischer, Romania -- Stefan Andrei, the Ukrainian SSR -- Vladimir Martinenko, Vietnam -- Nguyen Co Thach, chairman of the Mongolian delegation, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tserenpiliin Gomdsurin, acting chairman of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Oleg Troyanovski and permanent representatives of those states accredited to the U.N.

Professor Jablonski was accompanied by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Welcoming the participants in the meeting, Professor Jablonski said, among other things, that the to-date course of debates in the General Assembly significantly testifies to the fact that the nations of the world are deeply concerned over the confrontational policy pursued by Western imperialist circles, and especially by the present U.S. Administration. The realities of the present world irrefutably confirm the truth that the community of socialist states has become the main stronghold of peace and security.

Professor Henryk Jablonski stated with regret that Comrade Andrey Gromyko, one of co-founders of the U.N., was not present among those gathered. "The principle of hospitality and agreement on stationing the [word indistinct] headquarters in New York had been broken in his case.

This provides still another proof that for over 6 years now the world imperialism has permanently taken the first socialist state -- the land of the Soviets -- as the main target of its attacks. The reply to imperialist provocations against the Soviet Union is the ever stronger cooperation and unshaken solidarity of the socialist community's states, Henryk Jablonski pointed out.

In the present international situation, full of tensions and threats, the historical mission of socialist states -- a challenge to imperialism -- is to continue peaceful

policy, new stimuli in the form of proposals put forward here, combined efforts with the states of the Non-aligned Movement, with peace loving forces, consistent [words indistinct] solutions and agreements which would secure peaceful life and development for nations, Professor Jablonski said.

The president of Poland's Council of State concluded that socialist Poland is and will remain an active participant in these [word indistinct] actions. This stems from [words indistinct] interests of the Polish state and its historical experience which command one to value peace above all things, as the fundamental condition of free life and development of all nations.

In reply to this, president of the Council of State of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi said, among other things, that lasting peace and international security are [words indistinct] condition for international cooperation. There is no other road. Appealing for common sense, socialist states seek contacts with everyone who wants to solve problems on the basis of agreement, in mutual interest. Our community is cohesive and strong enough to follow this road, the Hungarian president of the Council of State pointed out. The imperialist forces have recently launched another attack against [word indistinct] They are trying to take advantage of some of our problems and difficulties to this end. We are convinced that their calculations will prove wrong, Pal Losonczi went on.

He also voiced satisfaction over the fact that the Polish nation, led by the PUWP, has foiled the schemings of counter-revolutionary forces and is successfully overcoming the crisis and secures condition for socialist development.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the meeting, the Hungarian president of the Council of State thanked the Polish delegation for the initiative to hold a meeting of representatives of socialist countries on the occasion of the 38th U.N. General Assembly Session.

Leaves New York

LD021218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, left New York last night on his return journey home. Henryk Jablonski stayed in New York from 25 September, where he participated in a 2-day session of heads of state and government organized at the initiative of nonaligned states, and made a speech at the UN in which he defined our country's stance on basic problems of the contemporary world. Henryk Jablonski also had a number of talks with leaders of many countries, and during his stay in New York he was acquanited with the activity of Polish diplomatic, consular, and trade centers operating in the United States.

Returns, Views UNGA Session

LD021906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Marek Kasa report]

[Text] At 1330 today Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, returned home from the United Nations session. At the international airport in Warsaw, he was welcomed by representatives of the highest authorities led by General Wojciech Jaruzelsi and Stanislaw Gucwa. After his arrival Prof Henryk Jablonski gave a statement to journalists concerning his stay in New York. He said, among other things:

[Begin Jablonski recording] The session will continue for a long time, almost until the end of December. It is very difficult to give any assessment about what has taken place there so far. The general debate is in progress and many states, for example the Soviet Union, have not spoken yet. [end recording]

The chairman of the Council of State then presented his reflections on the meeting of the group of heads of states and governments, convened on the initiative of countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement.

[Begin Jablonski recording] This meeting did not aim to arrive at any agreement or document or even a final communique. The aim was to exchange thoughts, to exchange views on the most important current problems, and to present suggestions for resolving the most important matters which the world is facing, with clear priority given to the problems of the Third World. The free exchange of views allowed participants to explain and clarify their stands and created a situation where one could say clearly how one envisaged the emergence from present difficulties to come about. Today there is obviously no universal formula acceptable to everybody.

Therefore, the standpoints were different. As far as our standpoint is concerned, we link together the matters of disarmament, detente, the stopping of political conflicts already existing in the world, and the rebuilding of confidence within international relations. Only under such conditions can one solve tense economic problems. During the conference it was said that even an improvement in the economic trend appearing in some capitalist countries does not solve anything. It can happen that the poor will become poorer and the rich will become richer. [end recording]

Prof Henryk Jablonski then returned to his participation in the work of the UN General Assembly.

[Begin Jablonski recording] We presented our situation honestly and openly, from different points of view [words indistinct]. That is the regaining of our credibility in the international arena [words indistinct]. There was an opportunity to meet many people. Apart from the official meetings, planned and with protocol, there were also a number of unofficial meetings and talks, informal ones. I must say that the circle of states who want to understand us is widening; that is, the states which are aware that normalization is progressing in Poland, that Poland ought to regain international confidence, and that she ought to regain international confidence, and that she ought to take her due place in international politics. More and more politicians, particularly from the medium-sized and small countries, are convinced that Poland should no longer be ignored, that one must strive for understanding, that pressure must be exerted on the imperialist circles [words indistinct]. To this one ought to add the fact that not many states mentioned the case of Poland, considerably fewer than last year. If you let me go and get some sleep then I shall stop at this optimistic statement. [end recording]

PAP CITES PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ON BLOC RELATIONS

LD011748 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Peking 1 Oct -- "We shall actively promote cooperation and exchange with socialist East European countries," said Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang at a reception given here in the building of the National People's Congress to mark the 34th anniversary of proclaiming the People's Republic of China.

"We expect that present obstacles in Sino-Soviet relations will be removed and that these relations will normalize," the prime minister went on.

The Chinese prime minister also noted that China will continue to be ready to establish and develop friendly relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and will also "make particular efforts to develop good neighbourly relations" with the neighbouring countries.

Relations With PRC Viewed

LD012319 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 Oct. -- In connection with the 34th anniversary of proclaiming the People's Republic of China, RZECZPOSPOLITA and ZYCIE WARSZAWY carry articles referring, among other things, to Polish-Chinese relations.

In a commentary headlined "The Chinese Nation's Day", the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote:

"We appreicate China's interest in promoting relations with Poland and China's distance towards the Western stand, including the policy of economic sanctions pursued after December 13, 1981. At that difficult and exceptional period for Poland, the stand taken by China and the friendly Chinese nation contributed to easing our difficulties.

"Traditional feelings of friendship shared by both nations found their confirmation today in reviving contacts in various fields, such as science, culture, art, sports and tourism."

The Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote about progress in promotion of economic relations between Poland and the People's Republic of China:

"Mutual turnover between Poland and the People's Republic of China amount to 403 million Swiss francs and additionally exceeded this amount by 166 million francs this year.

"China provides us with marketables, including for example, tea, stationery, and also meat (on credit terms). The structure of these contacts is not many [words indistinct] (no industrial goods), but one may expect that cooperation will be established in the coal industry. Further scientific and technological contacts are being initially considered irrespective of developing cultural cooperation, cooperation in sports and in other fields. However, the process of establishing contacts with the People's Republic of China is progressing slowly."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on:

"In the political sphere Poland and China have different views on some international issues, like, for example, the question of disarmament, when China demands that the military potential of superpowers be reduced first, so that it can take its own part in this process later on. Warsaw and Beijing have also different views on the so-called German issue.

"On the other hand, however, one must remember that Chinese politicians frequently underscored People's Poland's right to soloving her internal problems by herself, also in the Human Rights (?Commission), and that Beijing took a negative stand on the U.S. economic restrictions. One may expect then that the foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of China will be further guided by principles of moderation and consideration."

VATICAN NAMES PRIEST UNABLE TO ATTEND ROME SYNOD

LD301622 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In an announcement made today in the course of the synod deliberations Archbishop Jozef Tomko, secretary general of the Synod, named the synodal fathers who for various reasons were unable to come to the Synod of Bishops in Rome.

One of the 14 experts nominated by Archbishop Jozef Tomko also failed to arrive in Rome: He is a Pole, Dominican Father Jacek (Sali). He informed the secretary general of the Synod that he encountered difficulties preventing him from travelling to Rome. As we said yesterday, Father Sali did not receive a passport from the Polish authorities.

DEPUTY PREMIER SZALAJDA WRITES ON ECONOMIC TASKS

For an article by Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, published in Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 27 September 1983, on Poland's economic situation, see the Eastern Europe section of the 3 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FORMER WARSAW SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST REQUESTS AMNESTY

ID301734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Jan Narozniak, an activist of the former regional board of the Warsaw NSZZ Solidarity, has reported to the Metropolitan Office of the Interior, wishing to benefit from the Amnesty Law. While interned because of the state of his health, he was sent to the central clinical hospital of the Medical Academy in Warsaw. He made use of his stay in hospital to escape on 7 June 1982, and was in hiding until the moment when he came forward. Coming forward, Jan Narozniak explained his activity in the underground structures of the former NSZZ Solidarity, and at the same time undertook to observe the legal regulations in force. After completing the formalities required by law, he was allowed to go free.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES' MEETING

LD302208 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 30 Sept -- First secretary of the PUWP CC General Wojciech Jaruzelski here today chaired a meeting of the CC Secretariat with first secretaries of the PUWP voivodship committees.

The meeting discussed current problems pertaining to the country and the party and the tasks ensuing from those issues for the party organizations and committees of various levels.

CZYREK CHAIRS PRON PEACE COMMISSION SESSION

LD301839 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Sep -- As of today Poland's Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) will address itself to the international problems through its National Council's Commission for Peace, International Security and Foreign Cooperation.

The commission's inaugural session here today, chaired by Jozef Czyrek, vice-chairman of the PRON National Council, and attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, centres round the current threats to peace.

Mr Czyrek said the commission had a particular role to play in view of the threats to peace involved in the confrontational policy pursued by the Reagan administration and some NATO states.

"The struggle for peace is of special importance for Poland both in view of its historic experiences and current situation, because it was with the help of a 'Polish detonator' that the attempts were launched to bring about changes on Europe's political map and in the balance of forces, to undercut the basis for present-day security."

Vice-Minister Wiejacz blamed the marked aggravation of the international situation on the U.S. drive for supremacy in the world and military superiority over the USSR.

He stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and added that the Polish foreign policy and social forces had the task to back up those initiatives and do their utmost to help save mankind from nuclear conflict.

As stated in the discussion, the PRON's Peace Commission will strengthen ties with the socialist countries, expand contacts with progressive movements and peace forces round the world, keep society aware of the danger of nuclear holocaust, and help step up antiwar activity in all social organizations and milieus. The commission will also increase efforts in favour of education for peace.

The four vice-chairmen of the commission elected today head teams for ties with social organizations in Poland and abroad, with socialist and developing nations and with peace movements in capitalist states.

ANDREI PRESENTS NATION'S STANCE AT UNGA

AU292041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 29/9/1983 -- The current UN General Assembly's session is taking place at a time when complex and contradictory problems have deteriorated the world situation, the speaker said, pointing out that world peoples are deeply concerned over the steep growth of the arms race, of nuclear arming first of all, over the perpetuation of conflicts and hotbeds of tension and the emergence of new ones, over the widening gaps between rich and poor countries.

Life, facts prove that political realism and logic and the sense of cooperation are more and more giving way to growing mistrust, tension and confrontation. Artificial factors have been exacerbated, ideological differences originating in the different social-political systems have been transferred to interstate relations, local conflictual states have been circumscribed to disputes between opposite blocs, there has been a growing struggle for zones of influence and spheres of domination.

Before this reality which creates a gloomy international atmosphere and is a grave threat to the sovereignty and liberity of many nations, it is more than ever before imperative that resolute actions be taken against the policy of force and dictate, to stop the course to confrontation and resume the policy of cooperation, detente and peace, for new relations among states founded on full equality of rights, strict respect by all states and under all circumstances of national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, each people's right to decide its own destiny, the Romanian foreign minister went on, expressing the conviction that the policy of reason, of the right against might, of international understanding and security can and must prevail. Responsibility for the fate of mankind, for the sacred right of peoples to existence, to life, liberty and peace makes it the lofty duty of all states to take constructive action in a sense of cooperation so that it may show in the debate, conclusions and resolutions of this General Assembly's session, effectively contribute to the halting of the course to confrontation, to a radical improvement of the international climate, to the resolution in the interest of peoples of the serious and complex problems confronting mankind today.

In consideration of the Romanian people's fundamental irreversible options, of its vocation for peace and cooperation, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu shows: "It is our opinion that action, concrete measures should be taken now to lessen international tension, help a resolution of the detente policy, that no action be undertaken that could worsen the world situation, that all states should work with a high sense of responsibility to their own peoples, to the general cause of peace, of international security".

Next, the Romanian chief delegate showed that the major issues of our age are to prevent war and ensure peace, stop the arms race, pass on to disarmament, nuclear above all, achieve military balance not by further accumulating weapons, but by reducing them to the lowest possible level. Referring to the fact that the largest accumulation of armament, nuclear included, is in Europe where two military blocs face each other, feeding a sense of mistrust and confrontation, the Romanian foreign minister said: This is a situation that requires energetic and consistent steps to liquidate the bloc policy, reduce the military activities of the two blocs, restrict the geographic area of military competition and remove the nuclear threat from as wide as possible a zone, proceed to the broadest possible military disengagement.

The major threat for Europe at present is the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles that would open up the path to an intensification of arming, enhance the war threat, the nuclear war threat first of all, and would put the life of all European peoples, the very life of human civilization in jeopardy.

It is Romania's opinion that nothing can justify the acceptance of the siting of the new nuclear missiles as an accomplished fact and that everything possible should be done to avoid this very serious step before it is too late. The states, governments that deploy missiles on their territory will take a great responsibility before their own peoples, before mankind as a whole. It is Romania's view that further efforts, cooperative negotiations and action taken with a sense of responsibility by both sides may result in agreement to halt the location of new missiles, withdrawal and scrap the ones in place.

Showing that starting from this major desideratum, the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, has recently sent messages to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Andropov and the President of the U.S.A. Ronald Reagan, the Romanian foreign minister set forth the content of the messages which urge them to do their utmost to prevent the deployment of new nuclear weapons.

Given the fact that Soviet-U.S. negotiations concern the security and existence of all European peoples, we hold the view that the other European states should participate in these talks in one way or another, or that direct talks open between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO states on medium-range nuclear missiles, the speaker went on.

Generally speaking, since the vital interests of peace and security of all peoples, their lives are at stake, it is the right and duty of all states to have their say and make their contribution to the efforts aimed at halting the arms race and achieving specific disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures first of all. In this light, by virtue of their obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations, all states should cooperate with a sense of responsibility to make good use of the framework provided by the United Nations, the Geneva Committee on Disarmament to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Highlighting that the intensification of the arms race is a major factor that adds to the world economic crisis, feeds the war propaganda, generates a state of uncertainty and suspicion in the international life, the speaker showed that we must not wait until nuclear weapons are used, because then it will be too late. We should ignore the fact that any time there can be irresponsible people that may press the button, that an accident may start atomic destruction, mankind's destruction. Also in consideration of the fact that the early growth of military spending, the growth in a geometric progression of weapons of all kinds, the siting of nuclear missiles are done at the expense of all countries, actually cuts social budgets, the expenditure for the development of science, education, art and culture, protection of the environment, Romania is firmly for cuts in military spending.

Faced with the choice between life and the nuclear holocaust, European peoples, like peoples on all continents, are more and more committed to the struggle for disarmament and peace. Now before it is too late, millions of people of all ages of different philosophic or religious faiths join the impressive peace movement to say a resolute no to nuclear weapons, to stop the arms race.

To overlook the will of peoples, to disregard the strong voice of the world public opinion is to go against the course of history, of reason, is to take action and poison the international climate. While stressing the special role and responsibility of the heavily armed states first of all that also have the atomic weapon, the speaker went on, it is our opinion that all states concerned should participate directly in the disarmament negotiations, be given the possibility to state their view and that no one may disregard their will and hopes. It is the Romanian Government's view that the measures pursuing the cessation of the arms race and disarmament should be implemented in conditions of equal security and mutual confidence [word indistinct] balance at the lowest possible level under strict international control so as to warrant the fulfilment to the letter of the obligations that all parties assumed. With this view as a basic, Romania was and is firmly for the creation of a UN-sponsored international body that has the right to control and inspect the implementation of the measures agreed upon aimed at the cessation of the arms race and at disarmament.

As a European country that has worked steadfastly for security and cooperation on this continent, Romania welcomed the results of the Madrid conference that evince the axiomatic truth that in complex difficult international circumstances, there is no problem, however complicated it may be, that cannot be settled by negotiations when there is political wisdom, a sense of cooperation and construction, when the major interests of peoples, of world peace and security are considered. We assess as highly positive the fact that in Madrid consensus was reached on the calling of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe and follow-up meetings were agreed to be convened to ensure the continuity of the process initiated in the Finnish capital.

Tha main thing now is to further and strengthen the achievements in the promotion of security and development of cooperation in Europe. On that line, Romania proposed that direct talks open between Warsaw Treaty states and NATO states on the freezing and reduction of military spending, on disarmament and the prevention of the war threat. In consideration of the share of these states in world military spending and weaponry, an agreement between the countries in the two military alliances would carry weight in the general disarmament process. As far as it is concerned, Romania decided to freeze its military budget until 1985 to the 1982 level. A major contribution to military disengagement, growing security and confidence-building would be made by the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. It is on that line that falls Romania's proposal for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourhood, free from foreign troops and military bases.

The ultimate interests of peoples, of international peace and security demand that a resolute end be put to the policy of threat and use of force, whatever the forms it may take, to armed actions and conflicts, and that all disputed issues be settled only peacefully, by way of negotiations, the Romanian minister further said, reasserting Romania's stand as Romania is of the opinion that international organizations, the United Nations first of all, should have a more active part and make an efficient contribution to the speedy negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict. He mentioned the inclusion on the agenda of this General Assembly's session of an item on the peaceful settlement of disputes among states and the unanimous adoption at the previous session of the declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes and that together with other states Romania submitted to this General Assembly's session a detailed proposal concerning the setting up of a UN sponsored special good offices mediation and conciliation body that should take action to prevent further armed confrontation and settle conflicts and any other problems between states peacefully, by way of negotiations.

Referring to Romania's initiative to consolidate good neighbourliness among states, the Romanian minister showed that so far, debate in the General Assembly has provided conditions for a passage to the formulation of the concept of good neighbourliness and for agreement on the principles, ways and means to translate it into fact in the relations among all states. Next, the Romanian chief delegate showed that his country is profoundly concerned by the persistence of serious hotbeds of tension and conflict in various regions of the planet. Of particular concern is the situation in the hard tried Middle East.

The conflict in that region, the worrisome situation in Lebanon included, should be settled beginning with the major question of the ensurance of the Palestinian people's rights. Negotiations ought to start as soon as possible on this question and, as is known, Romania stands for the convening of an international conference, sponsored by the UN, in which the parties concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as of the USSR and the USA, should participate to reach a global, lasting and just resolution of the conflict in the Middle East. Such a resolution implies the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination, including independent statehood, the guaranteeing of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the states in that region. Likewise, we are for the observance of the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon, for national reconciliation, for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the observance of Lebanon independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity.

Then the speaker reasserted Romania's solidarity with an active support to the stance and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to its efforts aimed at Korea's peaceful and independent unification and reiterated the Romanian people and state's militant solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for Namibia's underlayed access to independence on the basis of the UN resolutions. Also we are for the abolition of the apartheid and racial discrimination policies in South Africa and for the adoption of measures that would compel the authorities in Pretoria to put an end once for all to their aggressive actions on neighbour states, the Romanian chief delegate said. The speaker reiterated that Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu are of the opinion that the negative state of affairs in the world economy and especially in the developing countries calls for a true collaboration between the developed countries and the developing countries on the basis of the principles of equality and equity, which should provide for a fast and durable economic restoration, the restoration of the growth process in the developing countries and the establishment of a new and more just international economic order, in accordance with the interests of all nations. This is a prerequisite both for general economic stability and the improvement of the international political climate.

Thr Romanian foreign minister laid stress on the burdensome foreign debt that the developing countries owe to the developed countries, which has turned into a major, global problem. On its resolution depends both the halting of the further deterioration of the situation of the developing countries and the world economic stability. He said that the debts of the poorest countries should be written off or reduced proportionally with the national income per capita, the other developing countries should be allowed to pay off their debts at no or low interest rates over a long period. As an interim measure, the foreign debts of the developing countries could be postponed for 2 or 3 years, at no or lower interest rates, after which talks should be conducted at a conference of the debtor and creditor countries until proper solutions are found.

The resumption of the growth process of the developing countries, in the absence of which a durable and general restoration is not possible, also requires that great financial resources be transferred from the developed to the developing countries, which is possible if military expenditure is cut down by 10-15 per cent annually. To get out of the economic crisis and restore the growth process of developing countries calls for an urgent international economic dialogue between these countries and the developed ones, he said, and declared for to be set at the UN within [as received] which all the UN member countries could discuss the major economic issues confronting the international community: raw materials, energy, trade, the foreign debt of the developing countries, finance.

He also considered that UNCTAD has to make further efforts for establishing, with the participation of all the countries, a set of principles, orientations and norms concerning the exodus of brain [as received], and an integrated programme of action in the field, conducive to the elimination of the nefarious consequences exerted by this phenomenon on the developing countries. Given the International Youth Year, that is to be organized in 1985 under the slogan "Participation, Development, Peace", the problems of the young generation rightly come more and more into the focus of states and international public opinion, the speaker stressed, and added that this fact has to be mirrored by the preoccupations, debates and resolutions of the current session of the General Assembly.

It devolves on the General Assembly to endorse the necessary resolutions apt to result in an intensification of the preparations for the International Youth Year and a proper celebration of the event on a world plane, under the aegis of the United Nations, and to provide the problems of the youth due continuity within the UN preoccupations and structures and a place to mirror the share represented by the young generation in today's and tomorrow's world.

Time is up for an in-depth examination of the concrete ways to provide implementation, through the agency of the UN, of the fundamental targets proclaimed in the UN Charter, the Romanian foreign minister said, and showed that first of all, he has in mind an examination of the proposals aiming at a substantive improvement in the UN activity, further democratization of its bodies, structures and functions, enhancement of the UN efficiency and adaptatation of the organization to the demands and facts of the contemporary world.

We believe that the mandate of the Special Committee for the UN Charter and enhancement of the role of the organization should be simplified and made more precise so that it may focus on the major proposals and present before the General Assembly, in consensus, concrete proposals for improvement in the efficiency and contribution of the UN in view of providing and consolidating world peace and security.

In conclusion, Romania's foreign minister emphasized the vast international activity carried out by his country and reiterated the Romanian delegation's resolve to contribute, alongside the other delegations, to finding practical, most efficient solutions to the numerous important items on the agenda of the session.

Received by Gandhi

AU011900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 01/10/1983 -- The Romanian chief delegate at the UN General Assembly session, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, was received, in New York, by India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, president in exercise of the Non-aligned Movement.

From President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, a cordial salute and best wishes of good health and happiness were conveyed to the Indian prime minister and wishes of welfare, progress and peace to the friendly Indian people. Sincerely thanking for the message, Indira Gandhi asked that the Romanian head of state and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed her feelings of friendship and best wishes of good health and success in the vast internal and international activity they are carrying on and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and new achievements for the homeland's thriving. During the talk conducted on the occasion, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between the two countries and on the particularly important role of the Non-aligned Movement, of the developing countries in the promotion of constructive, democratic solutions to the major issues confronting the contemporary world.

NICOLAE MEETS SOVIET OIL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL

AU011408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1243 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1983 -- Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on October 1 N.I. Sorokin, deputy minister of oil-refining and petrochemical industry of the Soviet Union, who attended in Romania the 18th session of the Romanian-Soviet standing group of economic and technical-scientific collaboration in crude refining and petrochemistry. During the interview stress was laid with satisfaction on the ascending course of the Romanian-Soviet relations which develop in accordance with the understandings covenanted during the summit interviews. The broad possibilities were also highlighted offered by the economies of Romania and the Soviet Union for the intensification of cooperation in the economic and technical-scientific domains, just as in other fields of activity, especially in those related to the diversification of cooperation in crude refining and petrochemistry.

DINCA, DOBRESCU ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU301919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1983 -- On the 34th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Li Zewang, gave a reception on Friday. Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, ministers, representatives of central institutions and mass organizing attended.

PRC National Day Marked

AU011423 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1206 GMT 1 Oct 83

[TExt] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1983 -- The Chinese people's national day is marked by the Bucharest newspapers of October 1 through articles, feature reports and travel notes which outline the deepgoing changes wrought in People's China in all fields of activity in the 34 years since the instauration of the revolutionary power and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China. Highlighting that the Romanian people follows with fraternal feelings of warm empathy and close solidarity the creative efforts of the Chinese working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, and expressing its conviction that the great objectives set by the twelfth party congress for the transformation of China into a powerful and modern socialist country will be fulfilled, the newspapers point to the upward course of the relations established between Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The RCP and Romanian State -- "SCINTEIA" shows -- are highly appreciative of the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and close collaboration. Fully proving their durability, these relations witness an ever ascending course, developing on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane and in other domains of mutual interest, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal advantage and comradely mutual assistance. A decisive role in this respect has been played by the summit interviews and talks in Bucharest and Beijing which ended with important understandings for the steady development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties and states.

In the light of the summit agreements and starting from the possibilities offered by the development programmes of both countries, the technical collaboration and the cooperation in production will be amplified and diversified, just as the exchange of goods, which contributes to the strengthening of bilateral relations of multiple planes, to a speeded-up building of the new system in Romania and China. The relations in science, education and culture also witness a steady development, just as the exchanges of experience on a party and state, mass and public organization line and in various fields of socialist construction.

On an international plane, Romania and China actively support the peoples' struggle for the observance of their right to free and independent, self-reliant development, in keeping with their own aspirations, [and] firmly declare for the abolition of the policy of force and threat of force, for the negotiated settlement of litigious issues and the democratization of interstate relations, with a view to eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, for peace and the development of collaboration among all nations.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVED BY KIM IL-SONG

AU292232 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang (AGERPRES) 29/09/1983 -- An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic Korea, was occasioned, in Pyongyang, by the call paid on Kim Il-song by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence of Romania, now paying an official visit to the Democratic Korea, at head of a military delegation. During the talks the sides highlighted with satisfaction the continuous development of the Romanian-Korean relations of friendship and collaboration, and brought to the fore the decisive contribution the understandings reached during the summit interviews have made to the promotion of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains of mutual interest. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

TOTU, LUKANOV DISCUSS COOPERATION, SIGN DOCUMENT

AU302041 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Economic talks took place in Bucharest today between Comrade Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government, and Comrade Andrey Lukanov, deputy president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the chairmen of the two sides in the Romanian-Bulgarian Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

They examined the stage of implementing the understandings concluded during the meeting and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. They also agreed upon measures aimed at further developing economic relations between Romania and Bulgaria. The heads of the two sides in the commission also signed an aide memoire including measures aimed at giving an impetus to goods exchanges, deepening specialization in production and expanding production sharing in the field of electrical power, extractive industry, metallurgical industry, machine-building, electrical engineering, chemistry, and in other fields.

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH DASCALESCU

AU302040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1983 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister received, on Friday, a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, headed by its president, Dragoljub Stavrev, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The guest showed that he has the pleasant mission to convey President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of friendship and best wishes from Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the SFR of Yugoslavia, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Thanking, the Romanian prime minister asked that a friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to Mika Spiljak and Dragoslav Markovic from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, stress was laid with satisfaction on the growing evolution of the manysided relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, relations which developed and expand in keeping with the resolutions and agreements covenanted at top level during the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summit meetings. Emphasis was placed on the large possibilities the economic potential of the two countries in full swing of development offer for the intensification of this collaboration.

In this framework, they examined a series of domains in which there are good prospects for the development of the economic, technico-scientific and cultural relations, for the expansion and diversification of trade exchanges. The expansion of the mutually advantageous collaboration was considered to be to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

The same day, the Yugoslav delegation had interviews with Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, and at the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

The guests also visited the car enterprise of Cimpulung Muscel and the Stefanesti Wine-Growing Research Station, in Arges County.

Delegation Departs 1 Oct

AU011413 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1983 -- The delegation led by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, left Bucharest on October 1, in the morning, after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The guest were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and by other officials.

ECONOMIC, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

AU292234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1983 -- Over September 26-29 proceeded the Sixth Session of the Romanian-Australian Joint Governmental Commission, in Bucharest. A document was signed at the conclusion of proceedings, stipulating measures to be taken for developing and diversifying the trade and economic cooperation ventures between Romania and Australia.

MORE PEACE ACTIONS; NOTES TO U.S., USSR EMBASSIES

AU011923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 01/10/1983 -- Meetings devoted to disarmament and peace keep being held in numerous towns in Romania. The thousands of participants from industrial enterprises, and scientific research institutes of Bucharest, Galati, Tg. Jiu, Reghin, expressed their full adhesion to the appeal for peace of the Social Democracy and Unity Front.

In the telegrams they sent to the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants expressed their resolve to campaign against the arms race, for a world without wars, a world of collaboration and peace among nations. Likewise, they sent letters and messages to the United Nations, to the USSR and USA Embassies in Bucharest, to the embassies of the other European countries in Romania's capital, in which they call for tangible actions for the cessation of the arms race, nuclear arms in particular, for the achievement of disarmament and of a lasting peace in the world.

Physicists Meet on Peace

AU021825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1983 -- The session of scientific papers of the Central Physics Institute, held for three days in Craiova, included a theme of large interest on its agenda: "The Scientists and Peace". The debates stressed the deep worry and commitment of the Romanian physicists to put the results of their research only at the service of development, progress, civilization and peace. Voicing the profound concern of the whole nation, of all scientists over world peace, they expressed their adhesion to the recent appeal for disarmament and peace of the meeting of the representatives of the mass and public organizations and other organizations of the SDUF. In the telegram addressed on the occasion to the Romanian head of state, the physicists, the other scientists present at the session took the pledge to most resolutely and responsibly act, within the Romanian National Committee "The Scientists and Peace" and say a resolute no to the nuclear missiles in Europe, to the mounting of international tension, to the escalation of armings, to make science serve man, development and peace exclusively. The annual forum of Romanian physicists adopted a message to be sent to the UN General Assembly and letters to the embassies of the European countries in Bucharest whereby the conviction is expressed that the (?pucidity) and responsibility of physicists throughout the world will succeed in halting, before it is too late, the arms race, the nuclear danger.

SPILJAK MEETS GANDHI, NYERERE, MALMIERCA

LD010453 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, Sept 30 (TANJUG) -- In resuming his contacts with statesmen and delegation heads who attend the U.N. General Assembly session, President of Yugoslavia Presidency Mika Spiljak today, Friday, met with Indian prime minister and chairman of the Movement of Nonalignment, Indira Gandhi.

They conferred about experience of the meetings of the heads of state or government being held here these days at the initiative of the Indian prime minister.

It was assessed mutually that these meetings were successful, that they reaffirmed their purposefulness, and that talks at this level should be continued also to include other countries which had not been present at the first meeting.

The two sides pointed out that it was now important to turn from the assessments and analyses to concrete actions, especially in the field of international economic relations. It was noted that the further efforts should be invested also to ease international tension.

President Spiljak had meetings also with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, with head of the Algerian delegation and foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and with head of the Cuban delegation and foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca.

STOPH ENDS VISIT, GDR-SFRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Sees Ljubicic, Tours Kragujevac

LD292022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1104 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Following the talk, the GDR premier and his party went to the Serbian industrial city of Kragujevac, where Willi Stoph visited the Crvena Zastava car works. He then laid a wreath at the memorial to the 7,000 inhabitants of Kragujevac murdered by the fascists.

Visits Plant, Sees Ljubicic

LD301105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Sep (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today visited the Crvena Zastava car works.

Willi Stoph expressed thanks for the cordial reception and said that people of the GDR share the pleasure of Yugoslav working people in the latter's successes. A high level of cooperation for achieving greater tasks has already been reached between the two countries. On this point there was full agreement during his talks in Belgrade, and in general the two sides put forward the same or similar views on many questions.

Stoph expressed conviction that his visit would give new impetus to fruitful relations between the GDR and the SFRY. He gave as a gift a tapestry with a portrait of Marx woven into it.

During a tour of various departments and halls, the guests learned about the diverse production profile of the works. Willi Stoph and the personalities accompanying him were able to follow the production of Zastava automobiles from the technical center, where the prototypes are made, through the pressing shop and the assembly stage. During the tour Willi Stoph praised the Zastava workers' efforts.

"We feel close ties with the communists and the Crvena Zastava collective in their struggle for top performances to benefit the Yugoslav peoples, socialism and peace: and we wish them further success in the solution of future major tasks and also good health," Willi Stoph wrote in the plant's guest book.

Then he visited the "21 October" memorial park, at the gates of Kragujevac. It was there that over 7,000 men, young people and children were murdered by Hitler's occupying forces in October 1941. The fascists hoped to eradicate the people's resistance, which was particularly strong in Kragujevac, through this "reprisal."

Willi Stoph laid a wreath at the memorial of the over 300 students shot together with their teachers, and he bowed to honor the memory of the victims.

The legacy of the victims of the massacre, Willi Stoph stressed, "particulalry at the present time, is an urgent warning to do our utmost to prevent forever a resurgence of fascism and genocide.

At the end of the visit to Kragujevac, Svetozar Rikanovic, deputy chairman of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, gave a dinner in honor of Willi Stoph. In their toasts, the two politicians paid tribute to the great part played by the Socialist Republic of Serbia in all-round cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY.

At the start of the second day of his official visit to the SRFY, Willi Stoph met with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, for a friendly talk. Nikola Ljubicic informed his guest about political and socioeconomic developments in the largest republic in the federation.

Willi Stoph reported on the diverse initiatives made by the working people of the GDR to fulfill the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The two politicians agreed that good opportunities exist for the development of mutually advantageous relations.

Talks With Serbian Officials

AU292230 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, had talks today with Nikola Ljubicic, Dusan Ckrebic, Branko Pesic, and other Serbian high officials.

Special attention was placed on the further development of economic cooperation. It was said that economic cooperation should develop toward furthering industrial cooperation and other forms of long-term economic cooperation.

Meets Markovic

LD301004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received on Thursday for a friendly talk by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Willi Stoph conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Dragoslav Markovic warmly reciprocated.

Willi Stoph and Dragoslav Markovic stressed the great significance of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito for the development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two parties and states. They stressed the benefit of the traditional meetings at high and highest levels for the future shaping of cooperation. Both politicians paid tribute to the successful contacts between the SED and LCY, which are developing according to plan, as a reliable basis for bilateral relations.

In the talks the GDR prime minister informed Markovic of the working people of the GDR's diverse efforts to fulfill the demanding tasks set by the 10th SED Party Congress, above all to guarantee a high performance growth in all branches of the economy.

Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the efforts to realize the decisions of the 12th LCY Party Congress and the results achieved in the SFRY.

The two politicians exchanged views on current international questions. During the talks it was stated that in the current period of anticommunist hysteria it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between communist and workers' parties, socialist and progressive parties in the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation based on equal rights. Willi Stoph emphasized the need decisively to oppose the efforts of the most aggressive circles of imperialism which are directed at achieving military superiority over socialism by stationing new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The partners in the talks affirmed the determination of their countries to do their utmost in the future to ensure that peace is preserved and that international developments run in the direction of detente and normal interstate relations.

The GDR and SFRY ambassadors, Ralph Hartmann and Ljubomir Majeric, took part in the talks, which were held in a friendly and open atmosphere.

Expresses Satisfaction Over Talks

LD301654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency received Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in the White Villa today. They had cordial talks.

Those taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR; Milorad Komatina, head of political administration [word indistinct], and others.

Those taking part in the talks on the GDR side were Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Hermann Leihkauf, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dieter Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade; Ralf Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

The sides exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and topical issues on international politics and economics. They also discussed global problems affecting East-West relations. Vidoje Zarkovic acquainted his guest with Yugoslav views, laying particular stress on Yugoslavia's position as a nonaligned country. The sides also discussed crisis flash points as well as the need for making further efforts to improve international conditions, strengthen security and consolidate peace in the world.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over results achieved to date in the development of bilateral relations -- particularly in the economic sector. The sides expressed readiness to further promote and expand cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR.

At the end of the talks, Vidoje Zarkovic gave a luncheon for Willi Stoph, at which toasts were exchanged. Participants in the talks as well as other prominent personalities attended the luncheon, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

Departs 30 Sep

LD301445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, left Belgrade today after a 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia. Willi Stoph had talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and was received by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. He also met with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

A joint communique on the Yugoslav visit by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will be published in Belgrade and Berlin today.

At Belgrade Airport at Surcin, Willi Stoph was seen off in a formal manner. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Vukrasinovic, chairman of the Statutary Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Svetozar Rikanovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, and other persons attended the departure.

Communique Released

LD301801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- A joint communique on the official friendly visit by Willi Stoph, chairman of the FDR Council of Ministers, to Yugoslavia was published simultaneously this evening in Belgrade and Berlin. It says:

"Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 28 to 30 September 1983, at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

"The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo was received in separate visits by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Willi Stoph conveyed the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were warmly reciprocated. Open, cordial and friendly talks were held during which basic questions in the development of bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR were considered and views were exchanged on topical problems in the field of international relations.

"Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial and laid flowers on his grave.

"Willi Stoph and members of the GDR delegation visited the Serbia SR and held talks with Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Serbia Socialist Republic and other leaders of this republic. The GDR delegation visited Kragujevac and the work organization "Cervena Zastava" institutes and the machine-tool factory "Ivo Lola Ribar" in Zeleznik. The guests were cordially received everywhere.

"The following took part in the talks between the premiers of the two governments:

"On the Yugoslav side: Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the GDR; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr David Dasic, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR; Metodi Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Dragoljub Kontic, adviser for foreign affairs to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Komatina, head of administration for Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of Mongolia in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Jovo Kepcija, director in the Federal Institute for Social Planning.

"On the GDR side: Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of supplies and chairman of the GDR part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, secretary of state and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Dr Hermann Leikhauf, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dieter Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ralph Hartmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the SFRY.

"The talks between the host, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding. The two premiers informed each other about the results of the socio-economic development of the SFRY and the GDR and considered the present development of mutual cooperation and the possibilities for its further expansion and promotion.

"The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR. It was stated that the development of successful cooperation was based on lasting foundations and principles which were established by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and LCY, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The recent visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the GDR and the talks that he had with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, represent a continuation of the beneficial tradition of meetings at the highest level which have always been important for the development of relations between the two socialist countries and for the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world.

"The premiers comprehensively considered questions of economic cooperation and noted with satisfaction that it was developing in keeping with the principles of equality and mutual benefit. It was concluded that the programs of mutual economic cooperation were being successfully implemented, that the cooperation varied and was based on long-term arrangements and that a high level had been achieved in the exchange of goods and services. The two countries expressed readiness to make every effort to achieve in full the envisaged increase in the size of deliveries of goods and services during the period 1981-1985.

"Mutual interest was confirmed in further expansion and promotion of economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation. Special attention was paid to the consideration of possibilities for further development of higher forms of cooperation, especially production and specialization cooperation in the fields of machine building, motor car industry (passenger and haulage), electro-engineering, electronics, metallurgy, chemical industry, light industry, agriculture, energy and exploitation of resources of raw materials and secondary raw materials.

"The sides stressed the significance and mutual benefit derived from long-term agreements in the sphere of raw materials and other economic branches and their significance for the stability of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

"Planning, foreign trade and economic organs involved in the consultations on the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for 1986-1990 will devote particular attention to the possibilities of cooperation in the said spheres, including also production and specialization cooperation, in order to ensure an increase of a balanced trade exchange and a promotion of overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

"The two sides stressed the need for promoting and developing cooperation between manufacturing and other organizations of the two countries to ensure more efficient joint ventures on Third World markets. The sides stated that technical, technological and other conditions, as well as mutual interest, existed in this connection.

"Representatives of the two governments stressed the significance of development of scientific-technical cooperation between organs and organizations of the two countries, with the aim of advancing the overall economic and other cooperation by increasing the technical level of production and exchange of scientific-technical achievements.

"The two sides expressed conviction that the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and GDR would continue to play a significant role in the development and coordination of mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

"The sides assessed positively the level of cooperation in the sphere of culture, science, education and sport. Both sides expressed readiness for further mutual efforts to acquaint the peoples of the SFRY and the GDR with works of culture, spiritual values and creativity.

In this connection the two sides consider as very significant cooperation in the sphere of journalism, radio and television, which should contribute toward better understanding and the development of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

"Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, held an exhaustive exchange of views on topical international,political and economic issues. The two sides expressed deep concern over the dangerous deterioration of the international situation and noted the dangerous consequences for the security and development of countries of confrontation and further armament. They also stressed the need for undertaking efficient measures to eliminate the danger of war and to return the course of international relations to detente. The two sides stressed the obligation of all states to strengthen peace and security and promote mutually beneficial cooperation and trust.

"The two premiers stated that the more intensive arms race was the most dangerous and most specific threat to world peace and security. Lasting and stable peace in the world can be realized by way of efficient steps aimed at limiting the arms race and starting the process of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere. In this connection the two sides assessed as positive and useful all initiatives actually aimed at halting the arms race and at disarmament.

"The two sides strive for an intensification of the talks on all disarmament questions, including the limitation and reduction of armaments, within the United Nations as well as on the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, expecting all participants to make resolute efforts to achieve real results.

"The president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers paid special attention to the situation in Europe. They emphasized the need to develop cooperation on the European Continent on the basis of principles and provisions in the Helsinki Final Act. The two sides consider the results of the Madrid meeting as an encouraging step in the present tense international situation and an important stimulus to further application of the Helsinki Final Act as regards the strengthening of the process of European security and cooperation, as well as the resumption of the policy of detente on a wider scale. In this context, the two sides attach great importance to the adoption of the decision to convene a conference on disarmament in Europe. They expressed themselves in favor of removing all kinds of nuclear weapons from Europe and the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces on the European Continent. The GDR and SFRY consider that the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe would contribute to a reduction in nuclear confrontation and to the strengthening of peace and security on this continent.

"Expressing concern about the dangerous intensification of the situation in various regions of the world, the two premiers emphasized the need to seek political solutions for all international problems and conflicts by means of negotiations and on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter.

"The interlocutors noted the extremely serious situation in the Middle East, especially the current development of the situation in Lebanon. They emphasized that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and that it must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967 and later, on the satisfaction of the inalienable legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state, on the recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and on the right of all peoples in the region to their own security.

"The premiers also expressed themselves in favor of the cessation of hostilities and a political solution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

"The two sides noted the danger for world peace stemming from the aggressive policy of the racist regime in South Africa directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the frontline states. They expressed support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO as its legitimate representative and declared themselves in favor of urgently granting the independence to this country in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations as a whole, including Security Council Resolution No. 435.

"The two sides expressed full solidarity with the peoples who fight for their national and social liberation.

"The president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the GDR Council of Minister paid great attention to the present complex economic situation in the world and confirmed the readiness of their countries to work for a change in international economic relations and for the creation of a new international economic order based on equality. They noted that the questions of world peace and security were most closely linked with the problems of development and emphasized that global talks should start as soon as possible on the most important international economic problems within the framework of the United Nations. They consider that the results of the Sixth Session of UNCTAD, which was recently concluded in Belgrade, represented an important stimulus to the continuation of the initiated dialogue.

"Emphasizing the importance of the United Nations as a universal mechanism in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security, free development and equal cooperation of all countries, the two premiers emphasized that the heightened tension in the world demands the stronger role and efficacy of the world organization in the solution of problems in international relations. The interlocutors emphasized the readiness of their states to work for the affirmation of principles and aims of the United Nations Charter and to make a concrete contribution to the strengthening of the role of the world organization.

"The two sides emphasized the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important positive factor in international relations with a role in the solution of world problems and in strengthening peace, independence, free socio-economic development and equal international cooperation, as it was also confirmed by the Seventh Meeting of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

"The two premiers expressed satisfaction with the results of the meetings and talks, convinced that they will be an important stimulus to the further development and promotion of cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR and a contribution to peace, security, international cooperation and progress in the world.

"Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official friendly visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."